





HOME NEWS

# Clash between unions expected over social contract views

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

Fresh strains on the social contract will come into the open at a meeting later this week of the electricity supply industry. Leaders of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Unions have endorsed a rank-and-file demand that the industry's Phase Three deal should be reopened four months before it is due to expire, to allow negotiations on a new agreement covering 106,000 electricity supply workers.

The unexpectedly militant attitude of the electricians, the biggest union in the industry, is likely to be opposed by the General and Municipal Workers Union, which agreed at its delegate conference yesterday to toe the social contract line.

The GMWU favours a claim for the TUC's target of a £30 a week minimum wage, coupled with consolidation of threshold payments into basic rates and improvements in fringe benefits; all this to be negotiated after the current agreement ends in February. But if negotiations are reopened, the GMWU will seek improved shift pay and productivity bonuses.

A clash over the social contract between the views of these two unions, which are engaged in serious, long-term talks on amalgamation, is expected at a meeting on Friday of the trade union side of the industry's national joint council for manual workers, which will be followed by talks with the Electricity Council.

Of the other two unions in the industry, the Transport and General Workers is also understood to be under some rank-and-file pressure, particularly in Yorkshire, to renegotiate a new agreement as soon as possible.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which represents craftsmen in the power stations, has yet to make up its mind.

As it was announced yesterday that trade union leaders

would meet Mr Wilson today, the leaders of the biggest Civil Service union was explaining in his union journal why the social contract could not be supported.

Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the 215,000 member Civil and Public Services Association, writes in *Red Tape*: "It is quite clear that if the CPSA were to act in accordance with the detailed recommendations of the TUC General Council for operating the social contract, it would not be possible to carry out the firm mandates of our conference; nor would it be possible for the CPSA leadership at this stage to give a firm assurance to members that even the present unsatisfactory level of real incomes could be maintained."

He argued that the union had no choice but to take the difficult and unpopular course of refusing to line up with other unions in support of the social contract at last month's Trades Union Congress.

The National Coal Board is likely today to invite miners' leaders to talk later this week on a hastily revised version of its proposed productivity deal. The board's initiative coincides with growing resentment in the traditionally moderate and highly productive Nottinghamshire coalfield against the continued postponement of a secret pitched ballot on the local incentive scheme, which has been decisively rejected by the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Moderate Nottinghamshire union leaders have called a meeting of branch officials in their area on Saturday to criticize the national executive for refusing to put the board's offer to a ballot.

The protest meeting was called as a NUM committee held its first meeting yesterday to draw up a rival productivity scheme based on the union's insistence on a truly "national" deal that would give different grades of workers the same bonus payment for higher output

# Cabinet to decide on priorities today

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government's priorities for legislation in the new Parliament will be discussed at the first meeting of the Cabinet since the general election, to be held at 10 Downing St. today.

It is expected that Mr Short, Leader of the House of Commons, and chairman of the legislative committee of the Cabinet, will report on the state of drafting of the first Bills.

Labour leaders indicated during the election that one of the first measures would be a Bill to bring development land into public ownership. The proposal has been welcomed by many local councils, and Mr Mellish, the Government Chief Whip, has claimed that they include Conservative, as well as Labour-controlled authorities.

Pressure is expected from Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, for at least one measure on nationalization to be introduced before Christmas. There are also indications that a Bill to set up the National Enterprise Board, with power to take shares in companies in return for government financial aid, may come out first.

As part of the social contract, Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, will urge that the Employment Protection Bill, which will bring further benefits to trade unions, and will include new provisions relating to picketing, should be included in the first batch of measures.

# Police investigate Southend council

Mr Frederick Laws, Town Clerk of Southend, Essex, disclosed yesterday that the police investigation had started into an alleged non-fraudulent irregularity concerning council affairs. He declined to give details. A police officer confirmed that an investigation was being conducted by Mr John Duke, Deputy Chief Constable of Essex.

# Election of new 1922 executive is expected before the holding of a ballot on the leadership

## Warning by Heath supporters against rush decision

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Some of Mr Heath's supporters yesterday were reminding his political opponents within the Conservative Party that, by trying to rush him into a decision about the leadership, they seem to be ignoring the chosen method of choosing the party leader.

In February, 1965, on the initiative of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the party decided to put aside the old method of finding a leader by a process of consultation, which the late Mr Iain Macleod called selection by "a magic circle".

Instead, they adopted a process of democratic election set out in the document "Procedure for the Selection of the Leader of the Conservative and Unionist Party".

It is only fair to acknowledge that, earlier, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, then Conservative MP for Lancaster, had run a campaign for the election rather than the "emergency" of a leader. He has since left the Conservative Party, and stood unsuccessfully for Labour at North Fylde on October 10.

The procedure was partly modelled on that used by the Parliamentary Labour Party, but it lacked one essential element. The Labour rules provide that the party, when in opposition in the Commons, shall have a sessional election of the leader. If that had been copied, the problems of the Conservative Party would be less acute now.

Under the rules, the chairman of the 1922 Committee is responsible for the ballot "and will settle all matters in relation thereto". That shows what an important position Mr Edward du Cann could occupy if he decides not to run in any election for leader and is still chairman of the 1922 Committee.

Most Conservative MPs are assuming that the election of the committee and its officers will be speeded at the opening of this coming Parliament, and that there will be a short interval before the leadership issue comes up for decision.

It is worth noting that Sir Alec Douglas-Home, on July 22,



Leaving the London home of Mr Edward du Cann yesterday after a meeting of the Tory backbench 1922 Committee, of which he is chairman, are, from the left, Mr Geoffrey Finsberg and Mr John Osborne.

1965, when he announced that "the time was right to hand over the leadership to another", talked about the need to strengthen the organization of the Conservative Party and eliminate its weaknesses. He was satisfied that that was being done, he said by the current chairman of the party—Mr du Cann, who was later dismissed from that office by Mr Heath.

Looking ahead to the first election of a Conservative leader, Sir Alec said: "I have asked our chairman [of the 1922 Committee] Sir William Anstruther-Gray, to set in motion the new procedures. I myself set up the machinery for this change and I myself have chosen the time to use it."

"It is up to you to see that the election is completed swiftly and efficiently, and with dignity and calm."

The rules state: "Candidates will be proposed and seconded in writing. The chairman of the 1922 Committee and a body of scrutineers designated by him will be available to receive nominations. Each candidate will indicate on the nomination paper that he is prepared to accept nomination, and no candidate will accept more than one nomination. The names of the proposer and seconder will



Mr du Cann: key position.

not be published and will be confidential to the scrutineers."

Nominations close 24 hours before the ballot, and the rules allow for two or three ballots because of the majority requirements. For a candidate to win in the first ballot, he or she must: (1) receive an overall majority and (2) receive 15 per cent more of the votes cast than any other candidate. If no candidate scores that number of votes, the 276 Conservative MPs will have to attend in Committee Room 14 at the Commons at a later date for a second ballot.

Since Mr Heath was elected

on July 27, 1965, about half of that "electorate" has changed; retirements alone account for 98 changes. Thus the political make-up of the party and the line-up of candidates would make an election in a few weeks' time an illuminating test of the new Conservative alignments.

The rules state: "The second ballot will be held not less than two days and not more than four days after the first ballot, excluding Saturdays and Sundays. Nominations for the first ballot will be void, and new nominations, under the same procedure as for the first ballot, will be submitted for the original candidates if required and for any other candidate."

In the second ballot, the "majority, plus 15 per cent" rule is dropped. If a candidate receives an overall majority, he wins. The rules continue: "If no candidate receives an overall majority, the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the second ballot will be placed on a ballot paper for a third and final ballot."

In that ballot, each voter has to indicate two preferences among the three candidates by placing a figure "1" opposite the name of his preferred candidate and "2" opposite his second choice. "The scrutineers

will proceed to add the number of first preference votes received by each candidate, eliminate the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes, and redistribute the votes of those giving him their first preference amongst the two remaining candidates in accordance with their second preference. The result of this final count will be an overall majority for one candidate, and he will be elected."

Before the July, 1965, ballot, it was announced that the 1922 executive had agreed to invite each candidate to have one MP (not an executive member) to attend as an observer.

No one who was in Committee Room 14, or anywhere in the vicinity, will forget the excitement of the night of Mr Heath's election. His campaign managers were Mr Barber (later to be Chancellor) and Mr Walker (later Secretary of State for Industry), and it was Mr Walker who raced out of the meeting to announce the result.

Mr Edward Heath 150  
Mr Reginald Maudling 133  
Mr Enoch Powell 15

But it was not a decision. The mathematical requirement was not there for Mr Heath. Sir William Anstruther-Gray had to announce that a second ballot would take place the next day, July 28. Mr Heath had won a clear majority over Mr Maudling, and a majority over Mr Powell, but had failed by 23 votes to establish the necessary lead over Mr Maudling of 15 per cent of the votes cast.

In the event, a second ballot was not needed. Mr Maudling, who heard the result when he was lunching in the City, immediately concluded that he ought to carry his challenge on formally being telephoned by Mr Heath with his congratulations and an offer to serve under him.

There was still the opportunity, under the rules, for other candidates to come forward, but none did so. And Mr Heath formally became Leader of the Conservative Party at 1.30 pm on July 28, when his was the only nomination received.

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## The world's most experienced airline

# Mr Heath under increasing pressure to decide his position on resignation

Continued from page 1

be obvious candidates, but in discussions last night it was apparent that there could be no certainty of either of them commanding majority support inside the 1922 Committee.

Mr Whitelaw has the reputation of being skilled at self-presentation and the forceful projection of party policies. Some Conservatives are dissatisfied from supporting Mr Whitelaw because they remember the fulsome praise accorded to him by Mr Wilson in what they saw as an attempt to split the party. They also doubt whether he could match up to Mr Wilson at the dispatch box.

Sir Keith, while undoubtedly having great intellectual capabilities, is not seen as a man who can project the party's image. If the leadership contest does take place and Sir Keith is a contender, then most of his support would come from backbenchers who want to see a return to the basic principles from which they feel Mr Heath departed.

The Monday Club, whose chairman is Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest, issued the following statement after a meeting of the club's executive:

The Monday Club considers that only a return to true Conservative principles under fresh direction can revive the fortunes of our party and save the country from the Marxist catastrophe.

We believe that the result of the general election indicates clearly that the public does not like consensus politics, and we look forward to new leadership which has not been too closely associated with recent failure.

MP members of the club include:

Mr J. Amery (Brighton, Pavilion), Mr A. Clark (Plymouth, Sutton), Mr A. Fell (Yarnmouth), Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston), Mr J. Lawrence (Sutton), Mr J. Molyneux (Leicester, South), Mr Jasper More (Ludlow), Mr F. Rost (Derbyshire South-East), Mr J. Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge), Mr E. Taylor (Glasgow Cathcart), Mr E. Taylor (Croydon, north-west), and Mr F. Wall (Battersea).

Sir Christopher waits: Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr Heath said at a meeting in London yesterday that he did not want to leave the commission until Britain had completed its renegotiation of its EEC terms.

"I have a job to do here," he said. "We have to see negotiations through. I should not want to leave until I have done that."

He added, when pressed about his future: "I am still here for the moment."

When questioned along similar lines in recent months about speculation about his possible return to political life in Britain he has responded differently, emphasizing that he had a job to do in Brussels and implying that he would be reluctant to lay down his mandate as a commissioner so soon.

Bernard Levin, page 16  
Leading article and letters page 17

# Parcel services disrupted by walk out

A walkout by men who collect and sort parcels at the Western district office in London yesterday halted parcel services in the W1 area.

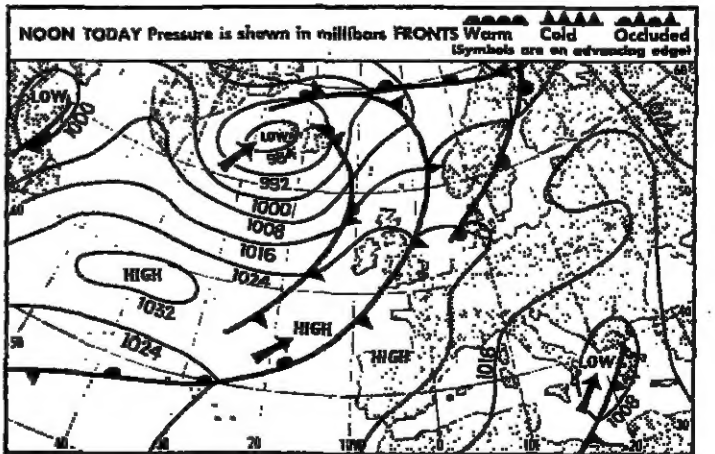
Parcel sorters and drivers stopped work in protest at the disruption of their canteen facilities after men from the letter sorting section had held a meeting in the canteen.

A spokesman for the London Postal Region said: "There has been simmering dissatisfaction for some time among Western district office staff over the continual disruption of canteen facilities by letter-section men holding snap meetings in the canteen."

The walkout was the culmination of the dissatisfaction. The Post Office offered an alternative meeting place within the building yesterday morning, but the offer was rejected.

Some parcel men returned to work in the afternoon and normal working was expected to be resumed today.

# Weather forecast and recordings



**Today**  
Sun rises: 7.24 am  
Sun sets: 6.3 pm  
Moon rises: 7.25 am  
Moon sets: 5.42 pm

New Moon: 1.25 pm.  
Lighting up: 6.38 pm to 6.56 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 2.6 am, 7.30 am (24.1ft); 2.23 pm, 7.30 am (23.9ft).  
Ayrmouth, 1.41 am, 13.7m (45.0ft); 7.39 pm, 13.9m (45.5ft).  
Dover, 11.28 am, 7.0m (22.1ft); 11.54 pm, 6.9m (22.5ft).  
Hull, 6.48 am, 7.6m (25.0ft); 6.52 pm, 7.6m (24.9ft).  
Liverpool, 11.41 am, 9.1m (30.0ft); 11.59 pm, 9.2m (30.3ft).

A weak trough of low pressure will move little over N and W parts of England and Wales, while another trough approaches Scotland and N Ireland.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:  
London, SE, E, central S England, East Angles, E Midlands: Dry, fog in places at first, sunny periods developing; wind S or variable, light; max temp 14°C (57°F).  
W Midlands, Central N, NE England: Cloudy, occasional rain, bright periods; wind S, light; max temp 12°C (54°F).  
Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Cloudy, rain or drizzle, hill fog, bright spells developing; wind SW, light; max temp 12°C (54°F).  
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, E Scotland, Aberdeen and SW Scotland: Cloudy, occasional rain, becoming mostly dry and brighter for a time, perhaps further rain later; wind SW, light, becoming moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and

**Thursday:** Occasional rain in SE and W, sunny intervals; dry in SE, sunny periods in the north; fog and frost at night; temp near or below normal.

Sea passages:  
S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind variable, light; sea smooth or slight.

English Channel (E): Wind variable, light; sea smooth or slight.

St George's Channel: Wind W, light, occasionally moderate; sea slight.

Irish Sea: Wind variable, light, becoming W, light or moderate; sea slight.

**Yesterday**  
London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 5°C (43°F). Humidity: 7 pm, 65 per cent. Rain, 24 hours to 7 pm, all. Sun, 24 hours to 7 pm, 6.4 hours. Barometer: mean sea level, 7 pm, 1023.7 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

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## HOME NEWS

## £4.5m British space observatory to be launched today

By Pearce Wright  
Science Correspondent

UK-5, an X-ray astronomy satellite designed and built in Britain at a cost of £4.5m, is due to be launched into orbit on board an American rocket this morning.

The space observatory will then be operated from the Science Research Council at Appleton Laboratory near Slough.

The observatory carries six experiments devised by research teams at University College London, Leicester University, Imperial College, London, and the Goddard Space Flight Centre in the United States.

The satellite is due to be carried into orbit at 8.45 am BST by a Scout rocket of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The launch will be from the Italian Aerospace Research Centre's San Marco platform, a converted oil rig in the Nguvua Bay rocket range off the Kenya coast.

The satellite, built by Marconi Space and Defence Systems in Portsmouth, has been paid for by the Science Research Council as part of the British and American collaboration in space research.

The project is designed to identify more accurately the number, positions and characteristics of X-ray sources in space, which were first discovered by rocket flights of short duration in the 1960s.

X-rays cannot penetrate the atmosphere; but equipment carried by spacecraft has recorded about 200 sources ranging from signals from known constellations in our galaxy to transient beams of unknown origin.

The emission of X-ray energy indicates disturbances up to a hundred thousand times more violent than those of the Sun.

Stars in the final stages of evolution are believed to be one of the main sources of X-radiation, given off during collapse into a tiny object such as a white dwarf, neutron star or black hole, or in the violent explosion of a supernova.

Four of the instruments will be directed to observe specific sources of X-radiation during the first six months of operation by the scientists at Appleton Laboratory.

The other two will continuously scan the sky as the spacecraft spins, to give an early warning of unusual events while counting different sources and measuring their intensities.

## The prisoner who found that painting did pay

By Kenneth Gosling  
Arts Reporter

James Barrington Gilbert, aged 41 and 6ft 5in tall, received his first prison sentence in 1958: five years for robbery with aggravation. Two years later, in Penonville, he first put brush to canvas and later spent all his spare time in prison painting and selling his works.

By 1973 crime had still not paid but painting had, to the tune of £8,000. "I had some sort of talent I never had before," James Gilbert, artist, said yesterday at his third one-man show. He is just out on parole from a six-and-a-half year sentence.

"I might end up at the top and I might end up with nothing. As long as that uncertainty's there, I'm happy," he said, as the television cameras followed him around the Fieldhouse Galleries in St John's Wood, where 120 of his works are on show.

Prison has consumed about half his adult life, his second sentence being eight years for robbery with violence, a term he managed to get extended by trying to escape and being caught while driving a petrol tanker through the gates of Parkhurst.

"I was a right failure as a crook—no chance," he confessed cheerfully.

He will not, he insists, be going back to prison. After nearly a fortnight of freedom, he is happy to be enjoying the company of his wife and three children, born between sentences, and to see out his 13 months on parole.

"I have a good probation officer and she has given me plenty of scope to see how I go on. I am hoping to use the 'dough' from my paintings to buy a place in Wiltshire where my friend, Jean Davies (his prison visitor), has a jewelry business.

James Gilbert is already accepted by other artists as one of them and has won plenty of critical acclaim. Some of his works are signed



James Gilbert with some of the works at his latest one-man show.

"The Convict" but very few are on prison life. "Now I'm out I shall start doing a few 'nick' paintings," he says.

He enjoyed his one-man show yesterday, having missed the first two for obvious reasons. Ironically, what he regards as his best work, an 8ft by 6ft mural called "Crucified Thief", will stay behind in the prison chapel at Albany.

For a while in Albany he banned him from using oils "because of the fire risk" and he did all his work from 10 at night until 3 or 4 in the morning.

"I worked pretty hard and did three to six hours' real concentrated work to break the back of each painting. Then I'd

look at it and touch it up a bit." As a man whose work is completely unvarnished but is compared to that of Rembrandt and Breughel, Mr Gilbert used his time on Dartmoor, in Wakefield, Penonville and Albany profitably.

"It isn't all hopeless," he says in the catalogue. "I'm one of those 'geezers'. I forget what you call them, who love beauty for its own sake, and when I come across it I like to stand still and let the feeling for it flow through me until I have drained the last segment from the experience."

Or, as he said yesterday, "I've got the flavour for it now."

## Abortion questions to GPs termed 'sinister'

A regional health authority was accused last night of "Big Brother" tactics over a questionnaire on abortion. It moderately said gynaecologists who are practising medicine in accordance with the Hippocratic oath and the United Nations declaration of human rights, who do not believe that we destroy human lives for convenience," she said.

"We have appalling discrimination against doctors looking for jobs in gynaecology," she said at a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children, at Slough.

"Discrimination is forbidden quite rightly on grounds of colour, race or sex, but not apparently in those cases where conscientious doctors can be told that they accept a liberal abortion policy they will not be given a job. In fact, they have been on occasion advised to give up obstetrics."

Dr White said that South West Thames Regional Health Authority had issued GPs with a questionnaire about abortions, in which gynaecologists could be anonymously accused. The authority, she said, was flouting the law by urging the adoption of the Lane com-

mittee's report which had not been accepted by Parliament.

"Big Brother is watching the honest, conscientious, very moderately said gynaecologists who are practising medicine in accordance with the Hippocratic oath and the United Nations declaration of human rights, who do not believe that we destroy human lives for convenience," she said.

"When I telephoned the health authority to ask the purpose of the questionnaire, I was told it was so that a committee they have set up could determine areas where the demand for the service was not being met, the 'service' being a euphemism for abortion."

"But probably the most sinister and unpleasant aspect was that I was told that doctors should not sign the forms. The gynaecologists were to be anonymously accused."

That was the "unacceptable face" of bureaucracy," Dr White said. Bodies such as the Department of Health and Social Security and the South West Thames authority were displaying "a cynical disregard for decisions made in Parlia-

## Battered baby crisis in Sussex

From Our Correspondent  
Brighton

A rise in the number of battered baby cases is causing a crisis in the social services department which was supervising Maria Colwell when she was battered to death by her stepfather. The head of the department said yesterday that the resources were stretched to the limit and could not cope with the increase.

"The bombardment of difficult cases is worse now than it was when Maria died," Mr Denis Allen, social services director for East Sussex, said in a report to the county council's social services committee.

In the past three months the department has been concerned with 46 cases of unexplained injuries to children," he said. "The department's resources are stretched to the limit and each new case which arises is a cause for grave concern."

Calling for an urgent review of staffing and financial resources, he said: "At present the establishment of social workers contains 145 posts. Of these 17 per cent are vacant and of 121 social workers only 40 per cent have received professional training in social work."

A substantial investment in training was needed for all staff who work with children at risk of injury. "More resources cannot provide the answer to our problems, but the situation is now critical."

Mr Allen quotes a letter of resignation from a trained social worker who recently left the department.

The worker wrote that the "frustration of never being able to do the job as efficiently as one would like because of persistent demands and the ever-present criticism from other agencies" had influenced his decision.

### Asian magistrate

Mr Akram Zaman, aged 41, from Bangladesh, yesterday became the first Asian to be appointed a magistrate in Northampton.

## Trial of former mayor is moved to Leeds

The trial of Sydney Jacob Hepworth, a former mayor of Southport, on corruption and conspiracy charges is to be transferred to Leeds, it was decided at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday. Charges against Dr Hepworth, aged 58, of Briarfield House, Ticknall, Derbyshire, are connected with John Poulson, the jailed former architect.

Mr R. H. Montgomery, for the prosecution, who applied for the transfer, said the case was on the periphery of a series of cases that took place in Leeds where the Director of Public

Prosecutions had a separate office.

Dr Hepworth was sent for trial in June by Southport magistrates accused of conspiring with Mr Poulson to receive gifts and considerations between 1961 and 1967 to influence his conduct as a member of Southport Borough Council, and of corruptly receiving a cheque for £500 from Mr Poulson as an inducement for favours shown relating to building projects in which the council was likely to be concerned.

The trial is expected to last between ten and 15 days.

## Coal board faces rush of pneumoconiosis claims

From Our Correspondent  
Swansea, Oct 14

Scores of people have been calling at the homes of local officials of the National Union of Mineworkers in South Wales to claim non-taxable sums of up to £10,000.

News spread during the weekend that forms were available on which miners with certified pneumoconiosis and dependents of men who died from the dust disease could new National Coal Board scheme.

The rush for forms was so great that Mr Ben Davies, secretary of Blaencynon Colliery, Llanelli, near Neath, West Glamorgan, had queues outside his home.

Mr Daniel Williams, compensation secretary for the

union's Swansea district, said: "There has been a terrific rush. More forms are going to every lodge in the area." About 35,000 miners and former miners throughout the country are expected to benefit from the scheme and up to 150,000 widows will get lump payments, some of their claims going back to the 1950s.

A man under 40 and 10 per cent disabled can expect to get £3,500. If at the same age he is 30 per cent disabled, he will get £10,000.

Payments for men aged between 40 and 44 when they were certified will be between £3,000 for 10 per cent disabled and £10,000 for 40 per cent disabled.

Widows or other dependants will get benefits ranging from £150 to £5,000.

## Skill of Brixton escapers was worthy of a better cause, Recorder says

Skill used in a mass breakout from Brixton prison last year was worthy of a better cause, Sir Carl Aarvold, the Recorder said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

On Friday, four of the 14 escapers who pleaded guilty to breaking out of the prison were given sentences to add to those already being served for robbery. Yesterday the Recorder sentenced five more.

James Stanley Wilkinson, aged 32, of Broughton Road, Ealing, who is serving 16 years for bank robbery, and Michael Salmon, aged 37, of Ware Road, Hoddeston, Hertfordshire, serving 22 years for robbery, were each given a consecutive sentence of one year. Both were members of the "Wembley mob".

Cornelius Byrne, aged 37, of no fixed address, serving 10 years for robbery, and Nicholas Collins, aged 23, of no fixed address, serving six years for various offences, were each given a consecutive sentence of nine months, and David Martin, aged 27, of no fixed address, serving eight years for theft and forgery, was jailed for another consecutive year.

Mr Brian Watling, for the prosecution, said that between 15 and 20 prisoners on remand broke out on the morning of May 30 last year. The signal was the arrival of a Lambeth council dustcart.

As it entered the prison yard the men snatched warders' keys, fought their way towards it with improvised wooden clubs and leapt on board. The cart was driven at the double security gates and smashed them down, but it jammed under the reinforced arch of the gate.

The prisoners fled into the streets but most were caught before they could drive off in cars provided for them.

Mr Wilkinson started the breakout after asking a warder for a razor blade. As the struggling began, he cried: "Give us your keys or we will shoot you." He shouted to another prisoner: "Give us the gun and we will shoot the bastards."

Mr Salmon was seen in the thick of the fight armed with a club and carrying what appeared to be a pistol. Later an imitation firearm was found made of prison-issue soap and covered with boot polish.

Mr Byrne was alleged to have hit an officer during the escape. Mr Collins, who was not arrested until five weeks later, told the police that the escape was "laid on by the Wembley mob." He added: "I can do 100 yards in 10 seconds and I'll tell you I didn't hang about."

Mr Martin was a Category E prisoner. These are men who have previously escaped and wear a yellow stripe down their trousers. He was picked up in a taxi at Baltham. Asked where £10 found on him came from, he laughed and said: "The fairies left it under my pillow," Mr Watling said.

The Recorder commented: "This was a mass enterprise prepared with great skill worthy of a better cause." With the jamming of the escape lorry, the breakout had been filled by inches.

Later, Thomas Byrne, aged 37, of no fixed address, serving three years for robbery, received a consecutive sentence of one year. He pleaded guilty to breaking out, but denied taking an active part in instigating the escape. He was found behind a hedge in a garden near the prison, Mr Watling said.

## Man accused of trying to kill police officers

A man charged with killing Police Constable John Schofield was also accused yesterday of trying to murder two other policemen. In all Egos von Bulow, aged 28, an unemployed electrician, faced 17 extra charges when he appeared at Oxford Magistrates' Court, Surrey.

Mr von Bulow, of Hither Green Lane, Lewisham, London, was first accused of murdering Police Constable Schofield at Caterham, Surrey, on July 6. He was also charged with attempting to murder Police Constable Ray Peter Fullstone and Sergeant Harley James Findlay on the same date at Caterham.

Other charges included having a firearm with intent to endanger life at Bournemouth and having explosives with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property at Caterham. Another new charge was of maliciously causing an explosion of a nature likely to cause danger to life or cause serious injury to property at Morley Road, Charlton, London.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted for yesterday's committal proceedings.

Mr von Bulow is also alleged to have caused explosions at a number of addresses in Greater London, including Further Green Road, Catford, and Tressillian Crescent, Brockley, and to have had a shotgun at St Mildreds Road, Lee, and Crescent Way, Brockley.

More than a hundred witnesses' statements were handed into the court during yesterday's hearing, which lasted just over an hour.

Mr von Bulow was committed in custody for trial to the Central Criminal Court.

### Paper's centenary

The East Anglian Daily Times, Ipswich, marked its centenary yesterday with a 68-page edition. Its first edition, on October 13, 1874, was a single sheet.

## Arab prince who crashed Lamborghini fined £200

A Saudi Arabian prince was fined £200 at Canterbury Crown Court yesterday after he had admitted crashing his Lamborghini car while trying to pass another driver. His car hit a lamp post, split in two and demolished a gateway, the court was told.

The prince tried to overtake a sports car after the driver made an "extremely rude sign" at him, Mr Simon Evans, for the defence, said.

Judge Gower, QC, said: "He should learn that he cannot react to a challenge in Cliftonville as his ancestors would have done in the desert." Prince Sultan bin Nazir Abdul Aziz al-Faisal, aged 24, admitted driving in a manner dangerous to the public in Cliftonville, Kent, in June. He was said to receive an allowance of £1,000 a month from his father and was living at Cornwell Gardens, Cliftonville, to study English.

The judge said: "It was a bad case. We bear in mind in your favour that the road was empty."

"We bear in mind also, and it weighs very heavily with us

from someone bearing your honoured name, a name greatly respected in this country, you came back to stand your trial when no one could have made you."

The prince was banned from driving for a year and ordered to pay £50 costs. His licence was endorsed.

Mr Nigel Salts, prosecuting, said when the prince was trying to overtake the sports car he lost control and his car careered to the roadside, collided with a lamp post and split in two. The car half-shot across the road.

The prince was thrown out and was found unconscious 75 feet away.

The front of his car demolished the gates and part of the wall of a house, then went through the wall of a neighbouring house and hit a wall parked in the driveway. The prince later told the police that he had a diplomatic passport, but inquiries revealed that he had not, Mr Salts said.

Mr Evans said the prince was now living and studying in Malaysia.

## Nine in court after Carib Club incident

Nine men appeared at Hendon Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, charged with making an affray at Cricklewood Lane on Saturday. They were remanded on £750 bail each until December 13.

The men, and another now in hospital, were arrested after an incident at the Carib Club when about seventy police officers went to the aid of three colleagues inside the premises.

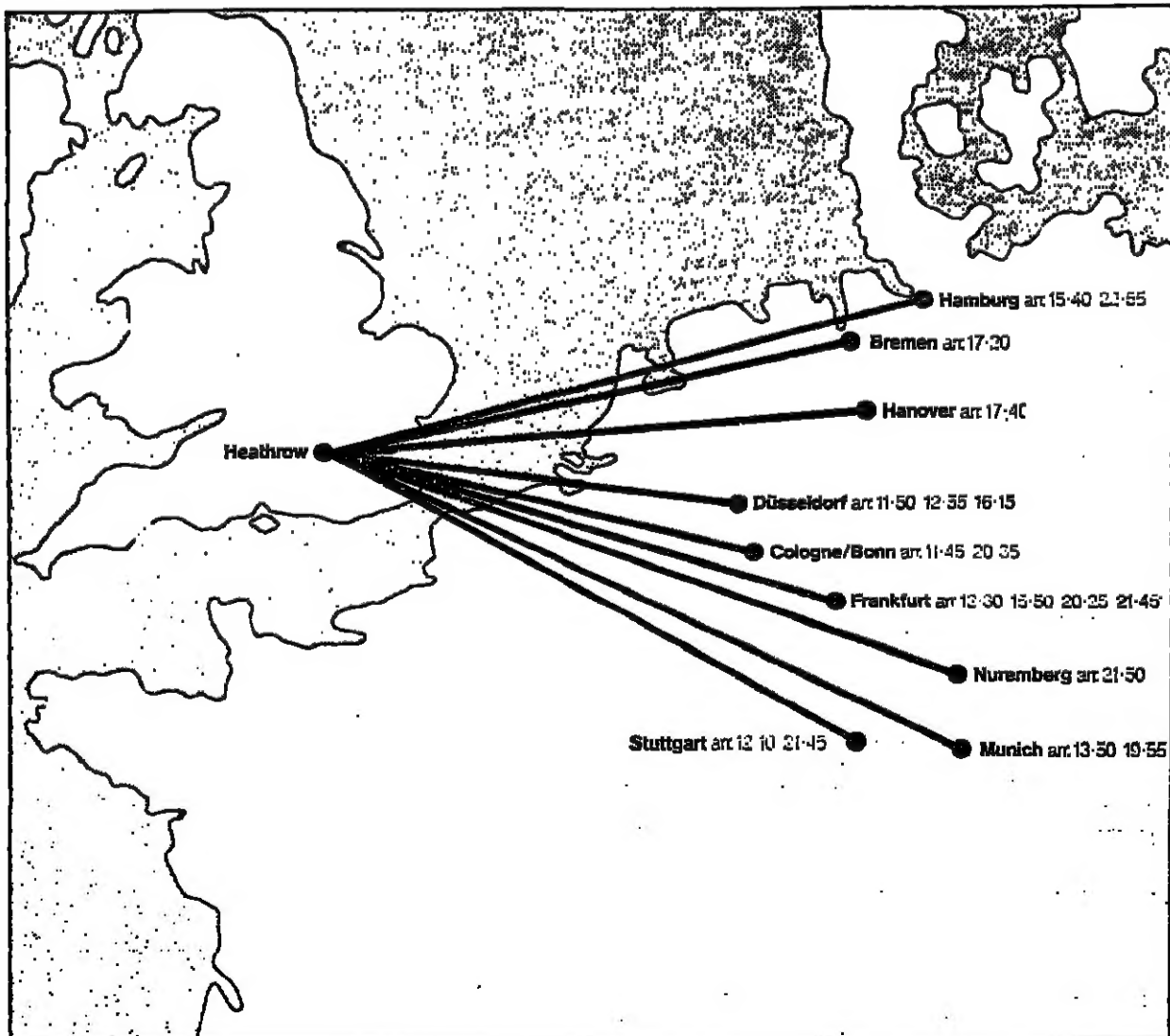
Two of the officers are in hospital, one with a broken jaw and the other with a collapsed lung. Both officers have undergone operations.

## Job agency chief remanded on £70,000 bail

Ronald Carr, managing director of a building labour agency in Portland Road, South Norwood, London, was remanded on bail totalling £70,000 until November 11 when Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with possessing instruments of forgery and facsimile signature stamps to defraud the Inland Revenue.

Mr Evelyn Russell, the magistrate, was told that Mr Carr, aged 53, of Plough Lane, Farnham, Surrey, had been granted bail by High Court by Mr Justice Lawson on a defence application. The bail was subject to sureties of £30,000 being obtained.

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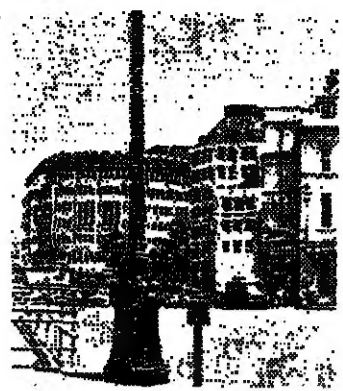
# Lufthansa



HOME NEWS

## Only Lord Nelson safe as salvos of invective fly in battle over redeveloping Trafalgar Square

Philip Howard  
The battle of Trafalgar Square has opened yesterday over proposals to rebuild the east corner of London's tourist landmark and its meeting-place. In an exhibition illustrating the plans to rebuild Grand Buildings and Trafalgar Buildings on the corners of Strand, Northumberland Avenue and Whitehall, the exhibition is being held at the west of Westminster City Council as part of the process planning and public consultation. It is mounted by Kings Bailey and partners, public relations consultants, on all of and at the expense of developers, the Land Utilities Investment Trust, the UK Temperance and several other bodies. Visitors to the exhibition, which is open until Wednesday, are given questionnaires to indicate their opinion of the architectural merits and planning merits of the scheme. The notice disclaims any responsibility for involvement or comment on the redevelopment on behalf of the trust. The exhibition, on the steps of St Martin-in-the-Fields, The Architects' Journal opened a rival exhibition, attacking redevelopment plans roof mansard.



An impression of the south-east corner of Trafalgar Square after rebuilding.

In its litany of complaint, the counter-exhibition says: "Although it might appear that the National Gallery exhibition is in some way official, it is in fact purely a propaganda exercise mounted on behalf of two of the richest property companies in Britain. Cutting away the PR icing, the cake becomes rather a plain one: a straightforward profit-making job with very few public benefits."

The counter-exhibition puts forward such proposals as that private developers should be directed towards sites that are already vacant or towards areas that need money put into them, such as London's decaying dockland,

rather than "causing the destruction of useful and sound buildings".

One of the organizers of the counter-exhibition collecting signatures for a petition, said: "We don't like the proposals for the site and we don't like the way they have been presented."

Mr William Whitfield, the coordinating architect called in to relate the designs for the two blocks of buildings to each other and to the square, said: "I regard this plan as the renewal of two buildings that have reached the end of their lives."

"There are two issues. This exhibition is concerned with aesthetic and architectural matters. That is not to say that social and moral questions do not exist, but they are matters for the planning authority."

"It is incorrect to accuse the developers of a biased attitude and of trying to indoctrinate people. It is part of the planning procedure that they are required to mount this exhibition."

Any plan to change Trafalgar Square has been controversial ever since Nash produced his plans to turn the Royal Mews formerly on the site into a square in 1826. The indications are that this controversy about the south-east corner will be characteristically hot, and that Nelson is likely to be on his pillar out of range of the salvos of invective and architectural strapshot.

## Man who kidnapped policeman at gunpoint jailed for life

Barry Robinson, aged 33, the man who kidnapped a policeman at Congleton, Cheshire, at gunpoint and took hostage two motorists, was sentenced at Chester Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment. He had been previously jailed for life by a Liverpool court in 1962 for hitting a man, aged 92, with a brick and robbing him.

He was given life sentences yesterday on each of three charges of kidnapping and one of robbery; 10 years for aggravated burglary; five years for burglary, 10 years for unlawfully possessing a firearm; and 10 years for using a firearm to resist arrest. He pleaded guilty to all charges, and all the sentences were concurrent.

Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr Robinson was a former patient in Broadmoor, but medical reports, with which the defence agreed, showed no mental abnormality.

On August 1, after Mr Robinson had left a friend's house in Congleton, it was discovered that two houses near by had been broken into. Firearms,

ammunition and a cash box were stolen.

Mr Robinson, of Longsight, Manchester, was seen leaving the house, Mr Hooson added, and Det Constable John Evans and Police Constable Charles Wright intercepted him at a railway station booking office.

When told by Constable Evans that he was being arrested on suspicion of burglary, he began to struggle violently.

Constable Evans shouted: "Get back, Charlie", and PC Wright saw Mr Robinson with a revolver in his right hand and the glint of brass cartridges in the chamber. His forefinger was on the trigger and his thumb on the cocked hammer.

Mr Hooson said the policemen were ordered to throw their radios on the ground and Mr Robinson stamped on them. He then ordered the two men into their car, where he ripped out the radio set.

A train came into the station and Mr Robinson walked into the booking hall. Constable Evans got out of the car and

Mr Robinson raised the revolver and aimed it at him with a two-handed grip.

Mr Hooson added that PC Wright's statement said: "I heard the distinct click consistent with the weapon's having had the trigger pulled. Robinson lowered the revolver and said 'Lucky bastard', the safety catch was on."

The reason for the click, counsel said, was the fact that it was a six-chamber weapon but there were only four bullets in it.

Mr Robinson ordered PC Wright at gunpoint to drive away in the panda car and, later, to commandeer another vehicle. The panda car was abandoned and a car driven by Mr Peter Nix was stopped.

Mr Nix was ordered to drive south down the M6 with Mr Robinson in the front passenger seat and PC Wright in the back and by mid-afternoon they were in the Kingsbury area of Warwickshire.

PC Wright was then ordered to commandeer a third car and one owned by Mr Brian Sharp was taken. He became the third hostage.

At Stockton Mr Robinson ordered the three men to break down a barn door. PC Wright was told to tie up the others.

Nothing more was heard of Mr Robinson until August 6 when he ordered a policeman to drive him from Buxton to Blackpool, where he gave himself up.

In a statement read to the court Mr Robinson said he had stolen cash and the guns at Congleton to enable him to repay money he owed.

He was disturbed during the burglary and went to the station.

When the two policemen seized him there, he said, "I pointed a gun above the head of one of the men and pulled the trigger, but nothing happened."

Der Chief Inspector Kenneth Gordon said Mr Robinson had been in court 16 times before. He told Mr George Carman, QC for the defence, that his impression was that Mr Robinson was not familiar with firearms. He agreed that the two break-ins were done without premeditation.

Mr Carman said Mr Robin-

son's whole life was a melancholy story. He was sent to an approved school at an early age. He had a cruel father; and on one occasion he was punished by having his hand put on a red-hot electric plate.

Mr Carman said none of the events displayed ruthlessness, or utter callousness for the welfare and safety of fellow human beings. Mr Robinson had repeatedly broken the law but was capable of kindness, affection and hard work. He possessed artistic talent.

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## Armed offences led to call for a review of releases

While Barry Robinson was on the run last August after kidnapping a policeman and two motorists, Mr Nicholas Winter-

ton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield, called on the Home Secretary to review the procedures for the early release of patients and for a committee to inquire into the release of dangerous offenders from top security establishments.

Mr Robinson was in fact kept under close supervision after his discharge from Broadmoor;

he was recalled to the hospital twice for breaches of supervision orders.

His detention order in 1962 was without time limit, which prevented his discharge or transfer without the Home Secretary's consent.

At his trial in 1962, Dr John Lloyd, a prison medical officer, told the judge that although Mr Robinson was intelligent, he suffered from a psychopathic disorder and was subject to violence.

When he reached Broadmoor, Mr Robinson found new talent.

At the urging of his mother, he took up painting. Such was his natural ability that prison officials and his family were amazed.

A professional artist visited him and left feeling that Mr Robinson could teach him a thing or two.

rehabilitated and fit to take his place in society.

He continued to paint and within a year held an exhibition at Thornton Art Centre, near Blackpool. He included in his exhibition expert copies of masterpieces, including Leonardo's "Mona Lisa".

Five years after leaving Broadmoor, he was back in court. He appeared at Blackpool on a burglary charge involving property worth less than £30.

Some of his paintings were produced in court. He was put on probation for three years, but within six months he was back in trouble. At Preston Crown Court he admitted handling stolen goods and being in breach of the probation order.

The defence counsel told the court that if Mr Robinson was allowed to keep his liberty he could go to Belle Vue in Manchester to take up a £200 offer to paint murals.

## 'C' chanced detaining girl' in M62 trial

police dog-handler said today that he detained Miss Ward, aged 25, who is charged in the M62 army coach

trial, because he knew she was something wrong, nothing I could not decide.

It was ten days after the explosion in the coach, Police table Ronald Barnes told jury at Wakefield Crown Court.

He saw Miss Ward "peering in" round a shop door in Church Street, Liverpool, he said. He asked her she was doing and she told in an Irish accent: "I'm waiting." She said she was going to Newry.

He asked if she had a ticket and she said: "No I am going to phone a number in Newry give the name of a post office in Liverpool and they will come some."

Barnes said he was not happy with her story and her he was taking her to a station for further questioning. She said: "I have questioned by Army intelligence and the Royal Ulster Constabulary and they got me out of me."

Cheapside police station is lining of her anorak he d a letterhead from the Ulster Constabulary and a brown plastic-

backed notebook with the words "Provos unite IRA" on the outside.

Asked by Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for defence of Miss Ward, what she was being detained for, PC Barnes replied: "I wasn't quite sure."

Mr Rankin asked: "What had she done wrong?" PC Barnes replied: "I didn't know. I just had to chance my arm because I had the experience to know there was something wrong."

Mr Rankin asked: "Intuition?" PC Barnes replied: "That's it, yes."

Miss Ward, of Middlessex Road, Brimington, Stockport, has denied murdering 12 people who died in the coach explosion in February. She has also denied causing explosions at the National Defence College, Latimer, Buckinghamshire, at Euston Station and on the coach. It was the seventh day of the trial.

Commander Robert Huntley, head of Scotland Yard's bomb squad, told the court that he and his deputy, Det Chief Supt Nevill, saw Miss Ward at Dewsbury police station on February 26.

Asked about the Euston bomb blast, she is alleged to have replied: "I 'sussed' it out for them."

The trial was adjourned until today.

## ouple's cabaret t in Dublin as indecent

to award-winning cabaret troupers from Leeds pleaded guilty in the Central Circuit Court in Dublin yesterday to charges of indecency. Richard Dorothy Arnold, whose names are Dickie and

of Middlessex Lane, Rotham, near Leeds, were charged showing for gain in a public an indecent exhibition was sexually immoral.

charges relate to a show e Pig and Whistle public in, at Upper George Street, in, at Whitby weekend. Joseph Wheelan, the

see, denies two similar ges. Sergeant Philip idan told the court that he Mr Arnold undress on stage i to a pair of "tight-fitting s" and move in a "slow, estive type of manner" to s Mrs Arnold.

one point, he said, Mrs id was naked except for sequins and a champagne e. Part of the act involved Arnold in removing the pagne bottle.

P. Shanley, for the prose- na, told the all-male jury the exhibition was indecent hat it offended modesty, ed scandal and injured the ils of the community.

## £4,000 award to model who refused £5,000

Mrs Patricia Page, aged 30, a former model, scarred in a car crash, was awarded £4,000 damages in the High Court yesterday. But because she had earlier refused a £5,000 settlement offer, she will have to pay most of her costs.

After her husband, an actor, drove off a bridge into a river near Bordeaux in 1969, Mrs Page was left with facial scars and an injured foot. Mr Brian Galpin, her counsel, told Mr Justice Canfield. She now spent her time knitting in her Paris apartment, he said.

Mrs Page sued her former husband, Mr Nicholas Page, who has remarried and lives in Portugal. He admitted liability.

Mr Galpin said Mrs Page became a professional dancer at 14 but in 1965 turned to modelling, which paid better.

Mr Justice Canfield, who awarded the damages mainly for a seven-inch scar across her forehead, said he was treating her the same as any English girl of her beauty who came before the court. The damages were not increased because she was a model.

A lawyer said after the case that after costs, Mrs Page would receive about £3,000.

## court of Appeal cuts bomb use men's jail sentences

to young men jailed after bing incidents last year won cions in their jail sen- es in the Court of Appeal rday.

lydd Ladd, aged 24, of h Road, Bristol, serving n years for causing an ex- on at an officers' club at shot, damaging the Fortu- e Consulate in Cardiff and plying to trespass, had his once cut to five years.

25, unemployed, of kesbury Road, Bristol, d for six years for con- ag, damaging property and g an accessory to the Alder- bombing, had his sentence iced to four years.

Winchester Crown Court ebruary, Mr Justice Park d them "very dangerous g men". Lord Justice James boy belonged to a revolu- ary group called Freedom ters for All, which aimed

to draw attention to the ills of the world.

Lord Justice James, sitting with Mr Justice Shaw and Mr Justice Michael Davies, outlined the incidents which occurred in July and August last year. At the Portuguese Vice-Consulate in Bristol a device resembling a time-bomb was planted in a women's lavatory.

The Cardiff consulate was attacked later and a doorway damaged by fire. A bomb was planted at the Aldershot club, causing serious risk of fire. The police accepted that others were involved and that the group had confined itself to the three incidents.

The court had been asked to hold that their offences were not "a major, menacing attack on the community or its safety". Lord Justice James said prison was inevitable but the jail terms imposed were too severe.

# Tired? Listless? Things getting you down?

Fed up to the back wheels with the monotony of modern motoring? Luckily there is now an antidote available at all Triumph dealers.

It's called the Triumph Dolomite Sprint and it's a four-door sporting saloon that combines an immaculate performance with a healthy respect for the price of fuel. In the Motor Road Test, 14th July 1973, the Triumph Dolomite Sprint returned a touring fuel consumption of 26.1 mpg.

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## HOME NEWS

## Nationalist MPs seek Scots assembly within two years

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh

A call for a "gilt-edged" government commitment to set up a Scottish assembly was made yesterday by the 11 Scottish National Party MPs.

A statement issued at a press conference in Edinburgh after a meeting of the SNP MPs and party officials said:

"The Labour Party is hopelessly split over the timing of an assembly. Those divisions cannot be allowed to delay the establishment of an assembly. The needs of the Scottish people must take precedence over internal Labour politics."

The statement added that an assembly with real economic powers was Scotland's main defence against the threatening economic crisis. That meant an 18-month to two-year programme.

Mr Donald Stewart, MP for the Western Isles, who was re-elected leader of the party's parliamentary group, said:

"The election results have been a tremendous boost to the party, and the signs are that the Labour Party will be on the chopping block at the next election. We are poised to win."

Mr Stewart said the guiding principle of SNP strategy in the new Parliament would be the defence and advancement of Scottish interests. The SNP's

advance meant that the Government would be under constant pressure from Scotland.

The SNP will closely scrutinise the Government's legislative programme to ensure that the pledges extracted from the last government by the SNP are fulfilled and improved on," he said.

Mr George Reid, MP for Stirlingshire, East, and Clackmannan, said he would be pressing the Government for a time-scale for elections to a Scottish assembly which should have real powers over the nationalised industries, government ministries in Scotland, employment and social services, and the extraction of oil.

The policy responsibilities of the MPs will be:

Mr G. Wilson (Dundee, East), deputy leader and spokesman on energy; Mr D. Henderson (Aberdeen, East), party whip and employment; Mr G. Reid, Scottish assembly; Mr D. Crawford (Perth and East Perthshire), finance and industry; Mrs M. Bain (Dunbartonshire, East), education and social services; Mr I. MacCormick (Argyll), local government and transport; Mr H. Watt (Banffshire), agriculture and fisheries; Mrs W. Ewing (Moray and Nairn), external affairs and the EEC; Mr A. Welsh (Angus, South), housing; and Mr G. Thompson (Galloway), health.

## Ford and unions clear two obstacles in pay talks

By Raymond Perman

Two obstacles in the way of a settlement of the £63m pay offer made by Ford to 53,000 manual workers were removed at resumed talks yesterday.

The unions and the company made concessions. The contentious issue of "utility men", which caused the breakdown of talks 10 days ago, was resolved when a working party of plant managers and union members agreed that the company should recruit 2,000 "lead operators" from among the workforce.

They would provide the flexible labour Ford wants, but would not have any special privileges. The unions objected to "utility men" on the ground that they would be "company spies".

Ford agreed to drop its proposal to employ women on night shift.

The main issues still to be resolved include the length of the agreement (the company favours two years—against 17 months proposed by the unions), and the question of preparation and cleaning-up money to £3.15.

The company told the unions last night that it would be prepared to consider a reduction in the length of the agreement, but only if there was a corresponding cut in the value of the pay offer. It made no concession on preparation and cleaning-up money. Discussions resume tomorrow.

A draft settlement is expected to be ready for the workers to consider at mass meetings this week.



Princess Anne arriving at the Savoy Hotel, London, last night for the Province of Nova Scotia dinner.

## Fisherman 'fired at coaster in anger'

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Oct. 14

A fisherman who fired at a coaster with a rifle used to shoot seals did so in anger and not in fear, after it had sheared his nets, Mr David Robson, for the prosecution, said at Newcastle Crown Court yesterday.

Alan George Brown, aged 20, of Leazes Street, Amble, Northumberland, pleaded not guilty to causing grievous bodily harm to a Portuguese seaman in a Dutch coaster, the John V, of Rotterdam.

In a statement read to the court, the seaman, Joao Bartholomew Silva Verissimo, aged 24, of the Cape Verde Islands, said that he had looked ahead and seen a small boat.

"A man was standing in the boat waving his arms. I fell to the floor and much blood was coming from my right temple."

Mr Robson said Mr Verissimo had been struck in the face by three fragments of a rifle bullet. When the shooting was investigated, Mr Brown had told the police that the coaster had altered course to avoid another fishing boat.

Mr Brown said: "We thought he was going to ram us. I was afraid for our lives. When I saw that the coaster wasn't going to alter course, I fired three or four times to warn him off. I didn't take aim."

"I was thinking of the boat that was rammed off Newbiggin a few years back and a father and two sons were drowned. It was only because my brother started the engines and reversed the boat that the coaster avoided us."

Mr Robson said that scientific evidence would show that three bullets were fired from at least 300 yards.

Mr Robson said it was the practice among Northumberland fishermen to carry a rifle to shoot seals.

This man picked up that gun and shot not in fear but in anger. If he was shooting in anger he was clearly doing something which was unlawful because he was angry he may have felt at the coaster shearing his nets there are ways of getting his nets legally the money the nets have cost.

"If he was acting out of sheer bad temper he is guilty of unlawful wounding. If he intended to harm somebody in that coaster in that moment of anger he is guilty of the more serious offence of wounding with intent to commit grievous bodily harm."

## WEST EUROPE

## French workers win agreement for year's pay on redundancy

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Oct. 14

Frenchmen who suffer unemployment for economic reasons will get their pay for a year afterwards under an agreement signed today between the CNPF, the French employers' federation, and all the trade union organizations, including the largest, the communist-led CGT.

It is the first time in the history of the working movement anywhere that the unions have obtained such an agreement on unemployment; and it should give the Government much more room for manoeuvre in its fight against inflation which is bound to cause unemployment locally and in sectors of industry.

The unemployment benefits will be paid out of a fund managed by the National Union for Employment. Part of the funds will be provided by the state and the balance by employers and workers in the ratio 80 to 20 per cent.

The position of the unemployed person will be reviewed at three-monthly intervals. To benefit, he must be under 60; have held a job for the 12 months preceding dismissal; have been in regular and not seasonal employment; and be officially registered with the National Employment Agency.

He must also not have refused a job or a professional training course proposed by the agency. The term "economic reasons" is defined in the agreement as covering loss of employment through failure of business or structural changes, including declared bankruptcies or liquidations, such as was the case with the Lip watchmaking concern in the summer of 1973.

The agreement is another important achievement in the policy of cooperation with the unions to which M. Francois Chirac, the President of the CNPF, has devoted himself for years. He had already concluded an agreement on professional training of up to one year, with pay.

The negotiations which led to today's agreement were difficult and lasted three months. Had agreement not been reached by December 31 the Government would have settled the matter by law.

The employers at first sought to limit the benefits to collective dismissals, of the Lip type, but the unions successfully argued that it should apply to all dismissals, including individual ones, if the reasons were economic. However,

the CNPF stood firm on the point that each case would be reviewed at three-monthly intervals by a joint commission.

While seeking to avoid encouraging employers to make the effort to work out adjustments, it did not want to give employees a chance to take a year's leave with pay. The actual share of the state was being discussed this afternoon with the Minister of Labour by union and employers' representatives.

It will amount to a lump sum of 1,071m francs (£37m), and could be increased if the number of unemployed rose sufficiently.

The CFDT, the CFTC (the Christian Workers Union) and Force Ouvrière had made it known in advance that they would sign the agreement. The CGT had withheld its answer in order to consult its members, but it could not hold back from an agreement which contained such obvious and far-reaching benefits for wage earners at a time when guarantee of employment is a main preoccupation, and leads the more militant unions to soft-pedal their demands and their agitation.

This explains why they are ready to combine protest with discussion with the Government and the employers. Today and tomorrow, the CGT and the CFDT are organizing nationwide protests against the reform of the social security system decided on by the Government at Lyons last month.

The unions claim—and they have widespread support among the rank and file—that the reform is being carried out at the expense of the wage earners.

Delegations will go to the National Assembly where the Bill comes up for discussion tomorrow, and M. Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, will receive representatives of the union organizations. One of the main points they will raise is the reinforcement of the 1969 agreement on redundancies.

While the unions insist on the widest protection for the unemployed—and they have obtained it—they remain ultra-sensitive on the subject of redundancies.

One of the deep-rooted beliefs in this country is that it is politically and socially suicidal to have more than 500,000 unemployed. The CNPF regards this as nonsense, given that there is effective protection.

## Finland to sign energy pact with Soviet Union

From Our Correspondent

Helsinki, Oct. 14

President Podgorny of the Soviet Union arrived today for a four-day official visit, during which he will join in festivities commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish armistice agreement. He will also sign an agreement on energy cooperation during the 1980s.

Finland's state-owned power company, Imatran Voima, is to order two 450-megawatt nuclear reactors from the Soviet Union in addition to the two now under construction. The Soviet Union has shown interest in exporting more electricity to Finland.

A private nuclear power company will also try to secure Soviet enriched uranium for its Swedish reactors.

According to Finnish officials the question of oil prices will not be discussed. Finland imports two thirds of its oil from the Soviet Union and consumers have complained that the price of oil is higher than in other West European countries.

Finland officials maintain that Russian oil is not more expensive than Arab oil, but calculations by the farm producers union show that heavy industrial fuel oil costs 350 markka (£44) a ton for Finnish consumers, the FOE price in Rotterdam is 241 markka (£30).

Price differences like this have led to many critical comments on the Government's policies.

## Professor wins Italian prize

Rome, Oct. 14—Professor

Cecil Grayson of Oxford University has become the Englishman to win the annual 1m lire (£600) international Galileo Galilei prize for outstanding scholarship in Italian studies by a non-Italian.

According to the prize committee of the Italian Royal Academy, Professor Grayson was awarded for his works Dante, Machiavelli and L. Battista Alberti—Renter.

## Bordeaux wine crop

Bordeaux, Oct. 14—The

deux wine crop this year appears to be well down on average but quality is likely to be satisfactory, the Bordeaux Wine Council reports.

## Mr Wilson makes a plea for a truly United Kingdom

The following is the text of Mr Wilson's prime ministerial broadcast to the nation on television last night.

The election is over. You have made your decision through the ballot box. And next week the Parliament you have elected meets at Westminster.

Inevitably an election and the atmosphere which precedes it divides the country for as long as it lasts. Harsh things are said by the parties and by the press. That is not because politicians hate one another, or have no respect for one another, it is because we, each of us, feel strongly about what we regard as the right policies, and which party can put forward the right team for solving the nation's problems.

But one thing stands out from this turbulent election through which we have just passed. All of us, all parties, all commentators were agreed on one thing: Britain is facing the gravest crisis since the war.

A critical situation faced us a year ago, partly through the high cost of raw materials, and food-stuffs we had to import—even before we here, and a hundred other countries, were rocked by the fourfold increase in oil prices last winter.

And it is as though every one of us in these islands, and most of the countries with whom we trade, has suffered a surcharge, a levy inevitably depressing the living standards each household might have expected to enjoy. And, as well as a massive additional burden on our balance of trade and payments.

That is why we have all agreed that we cannot look forward beyond the next two years or more to any general increase in living standards.

But when it is tough going, we believe that that means we have to devote more, not less, of all we produce and enjoy to those who are hardest hit, and least able to help themselves—the elderly, the sick, the disabled. The rest of us have to make provision for the needs of others.

That is why, as I told the Congress of the TUC before the election, I cannot afford the "big battalions" philosophy, with power groups, whoever they are, trying to seize more than their share of what is available. That is why, apart from those who cannot help themselves, no member of our national community has the right to seek to take out of our national income more than he puts into it by his work and effort and skill. It is no longer a time for anybody to be making money: it's got to be earned.

Our first overriding task is to make progress in paying our way abroad. We cannot hope in the next two or three years to bridge the whole gap, including the cost of the oil, the import of raw materials, and food-stuffs we had to import—even before we here, and a hundred other countries, were rocked by the fourfold increase in oil prices last winter.

But there'll be no excuse for us if we do not ourselves make the most rapid progress possible, concentrating first on balancing our trade with the rest of the world excluding the oil surcharge. And we have made some progress in these past few months. Since last year we have reduced our monthly non-oil deficit by nearly two thirds. And that takes no account of our invisible income—what economists in the City of London and others earn for the country through finance, insurance and other services.

It is vital that we do not imperil this improvement in our balance of payments by a loss of output through unnecessary disputes or by pricing ourselves out of world markets. Our central problem in conquering this crisis is inflation—higher costs, higher prices, hitting the living standards of every household and endangering our competitive position abroad.

We have sought to protect the average family as far as it is possible against the upward surge in prices arising from world causes, to protect them by subsidies, by tighter price controls. But subsidies have to come out of taxation, and we are well aware that tighter price controls are causing increasing problems not only for retail trade but also for industry, particularly the smaller businesses.

We reject a lurch into heavy employment as a means of fighting inflation. It is cruel; it costs the country; production we cannot afford to lose; and the history of these post-war years in one country and another has shown that it does not work.

It is our strong determination in the difficult period ahead not to let events determine the level of unemployment, but so to act that we ourselves remain in control. Fighting inflation is a matter of national survival. It is the main threat to the standard of living of the family, a threat to the survival of business, and to employment. It is a threat to the people's savings, especially the small saver.

So we are all agreed on our national priorities: the right against inflation; the right to the fight for jobs, especially in some of the still hard-hit regions; the fight for exports; and the need

for more investment in productive capital, and more modern technology—because here we have to acknowledge that under successive governments, irrespective of party, we have all failed to get our investment up to where it needs to be.

This world-wide crisis of inflation is the most formidable challenge we have ever had to meet—apart from the challenge of survival in wartime. Though the international figures show that our record, particularly recently, is ahead of many of the other industrial countries, there can be no slackening off. We should be encouraged by our limited success so far, but not allow ourselves to drift into complacency.

We believe that our problems can be solved only by a partnership between Government and the whole of our national family, a partnership in which all of us should be partners, and all must play their part.

There can be no opting out. That is what the social contract is about, and it is going to be more vitally necessary than ever in these months and years ahead that the contract be honoured, in the spirit and the letter.

The Government which faces Parliament next week placed a manifesto before the nation, a programme for a full Parliament, which we shall carry through. I believe that a great deal of criticism in this and other democratic countries comes from a belief that governments make promises to get into office and do not carry them out when they are there.

But in fulfilling this programme we shall consult fully with all those in a position to play their part in the fight to get Britain

strong again. I have invited the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry to meet me tomorrow. We are pledged to an extension of public ownership, which we have set out clearly in our manifesto. But we have made clear, that will be within the context of a mixed economy, in which we are determined to do our best to ensure that we have—and here I quote from our White Paper on the Regeneration of British Industry—"a vigorous, alert, responsible, and profitable private sector."

The Government is giving the most urgent attention to the problems of cash for industry and commerce, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is already hard at work on his autumn Budget.

In all we do the Government will be fully accountable to Parliament. Because we face a long haul, there will be no short cuts, no adventures. And everything we do, particularly where the confidence of industry and trade and all those who work in industry are concerned, will be, case by case, subject to complete and effective parliamentary control.

So, as we leave the election campaign behind us, our national task now is to concentrate on solving together the problems before us. Once we can solve them, the prospects for our economy are bright. In the fields of social welfare and justice we can lead the world. We will do it best, we will do it only, as one people, working together in a truly United Kingdom.



## There's more to being a bridegroom than a new suit and a bad attack of nerves

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## Rees plea for public help over shootings

From Robert Fisk

Dublin

On his first day back in Northern Ireland as Secretary of State after the election, Mr Rees yesterday appealed to the public to come forward with any scrap of information about the latest and increasingly savage wave of sectarian shootings in Belfast.

He held a long meeting with Mr James Flanagan, the chief constable, and a number of senior Army officers from Lisburn. The Government later issued a statement, presumably intended to reassure the Roman Catholics, that four men had been charged with three of the 10 murders that have taken place in the city in the past month.

Whether this reassurance will be of any use remains to be seen, for yesterday there were reports that at least two Roman Catholic priests had been advising their parishioners in dangerous districts of Belfast to store food and keep off the streets.

Later on Sunday night there had been two more assassination attempts. In one, shots were fired through the window of a house in a predominantly Protestant housing estate at Rathcoole. The police said they thought that the house was the intended victim.

Shortly afterwards, a man in his mid-twenties was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital with gunshot wounds in the neck and arms.

With sectarian attacks now a regular nightly affair, it is one Catholic who is sceptical about the ability of the police to arrest those involved. Another figure released by the Government yesterday said that 96 people have been arrested in connection with crimes that had involved violence over the past month.

Mr Gerard Fitt, the leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, is to consult the Prime Minister about the murders and demand tougher action, although Mr Wilson can scarcely tell him anything more than Mr Rees.

Meanwhile Mr Rees is preparing a major policy statement on Northern Ireland to be issued some time in the early next week. It is expected that he will give some hint as to the date of elections to the Northern Ireland Convention.

Most loyalist politicians now expect elections to be held in the spring, although some Catholic leaders have suggested that they may never be held at all, and that the British are no longer interested in a poll in which a hard-line majority of Protestants would refuse to accept nationalists in a coalition Executive.

In Fermanagh and South Tyrone yesterday, Mr Frank McGuire, who beat Mr Harry West, the Unionist leader, in the election, has been demanding an inquiry into how a discrepancy of 2,000 votes occurred in the course of two recounts.

With the return of Mr Rees as Secretary of State, the Dublin Government has resigned itself to a further period in which no long-term initiative will be taken by the authorities in Ulster.

While that may seem an ungenerous assessment of the present British role in the North, Irish ministers nevertheless expect to continue what officials describe as a "hearty" relationship with Whitehall.

Several ministers, including Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, had been hoping for a Conservative election victory. They believe Conservative ministers have appeared to be tougher on "loyalists". There is a feeling that Mr Rees may not remain at Stormont Castle for very long.

One feeling in Dublin is that he may remain there until Christmas, to be replaced by Mr Roy Hattersley. That is a suspicion held by at least one minister, although there is no evidence at present that Mr Wilson is thinking in that direction.

There is some sympathy for Mr Rees who has been attacked by all sides in the North, but the Government believes there will be no strong politician appointed to Stormont as long as Mr Wilson remains Prime Minister. The Cabinet believes that Mr Wilson insists on taking major decisions for himself, thus relieving his Secretary of State of more important judgments.

There is also a suggestion in Dublin that Sir Frank Cooper, perhaps the most influential civil servant at Stormont, at times plays a more important part in policy-making than the minister. That is a view that the British would contest.

There are, of course, strains within both parties in the Dublin coalition Government and some of them will show through in Galway this weekend when the Irish Labour Party holds its annual conference. Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Minister for Post and Telecommunications, is likely to come under strong attack from leftists in the party who want the Irish to take a tougher and more active line over Ulster.

The Dublin Government, however, views with little surprise the election results in the North, in which Unionists held 10 of the 12 seats with more than 40,000 votes above their February total.

For the present, the authorities have enough violence on their hands south of the border to keep their minds occupied. There were scuffles outside the courthouse in Castleblaney, Co Monaghan, yesterday when 36 young people, nearly all of them from Ulster, appeared on charges arising from a riot in the town on Sunday night.

About 200 people fought policemen outside a dance hall there the previous evening and the rioting at one point grew so serious that Irish troops from the new army post in the locality were brought in to support the police.



WEST EUROPE

# Senator Fanfani tries his hand at forming new Italian Cabinet

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, Oct. 14

Senator Amintore Fanfani, Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, today agreed to try his hand at forming a government. If he succeeds, the administration will be his first since the fall of the fascist regime.

He accepted President Leone's invitation with the usual conditions: that he would look to the prospects of an administration of his choice, and after consulting with other party leaders would decide whether or not to give an affirmative answer.

It would be nothing new for Senator Fanfani to have to fail. He has done so on several occasions in the past. On one occasion he accepted a prime ministership but was forced to resign within the month.

To do him justice, however, would not be the first time he had been prevailed upon to form a government in particularly difficult circumstances. In July, 1960, he succeeded in putting together a government aimed at restoring public confidence after an attempt by Christian Democrats to end in riots.

In February, 1962, he formed a government—his fourth— which was historic in the sense that the Socialists supported it. Indirectly, and so began a long series of centre-left alliances which have dominated Italy's political scene for the last dozen years.

He is now engaged in trying to form another such government based on an alliance between Christian Democrats and Socialists, with help from the Liberals and Social Democrats.

There is no way making light of the difficulties which are understandable because they truly formidable. In fact, it was reason to believe that did not wish at all to be



Signor Amintore Fanfani: Not an unconditional "Yes".

entrusted with the task of forming a government at this particular moment. In a statement he pointed out that the parties concerned were all in favour of another coalition, but they did not agree on how the country's problems should be tackled.

It might be added that the notable degree of support for Senator Fanfani's attempt from other parties, as well as from within the Christian Democratic ranks, is not altogether a reassuring spectacle. It has been noted that politicians enjoy seeing a powerful figure put to the extremely dangerous test of trying to govern at this particular moment, in which the country is faced with many crises, not all of which are of a strictly political or economic nature.

The senator's outstanding gift, despite his 66 years, is his vigour, and his presence at the head of a government could at least be expected to invigorate the conduct of state affairs, though to what end remains to be seen.

## Danger of 'fatal delays' in tackling world problems

Berlin, Oct. 14.—A report of "Club of Rome", which is being read here, would help politicians to make long-term decisions concerning present world problems, Dr Aurelio Peccei, Italian chairman, said yesterday. He presented the report at a press conference.

Its co-authors, Professor Giulio Mesarovic, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Professor Harold Pospel, of Hannover University, call the report *Mankind at the Turning Point*.

It was read to the club—an international union of scientists and industrialists—on the day of its annual meeting in Berlin's Congress Hall.

According to Professor Peccei, the study was designed to show concrete options to narrow the gap between the industrialized nations and the developing world. It concentrates on such subjects as the energy crisis, population growth and food shortage.

Professor Peccei told journalists that the new study emphasizes the interdependence of economy, ecology, education and other social factors, and attempts to "convince convincingly that delays in tackling the world's problems can be fatal".

Dr Peccei, a former director of Italy's Fiat concern, said: "We hope to stir up politicians at the decision-making level and initiate a debate at large."—Reuter

## Concorde test flights to link Alaska and Peru

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde will link the North American Pacific states from Alaska to Peru in a series of test flights next week, builders announced here today.

The airliner, which has already made several round-the-world trips, during its present programme, will take off from London on Sunday for Mexico City.

In the course of the next week the airliner will visit Chicago, Alaska, Los Angeles, Mexico, Bogota before flying to Paris via Caracas and Palmas.—Reuter.

## Niarchos death by suicide is denied

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct. 14

The secretariat of Mr Stavros Niarchos, the shipping magnate, whose wife was found dead at her Paris residence last Thursday, issued a statement today denying a report in an English newspaper that she had tried to commit suicide in London a few weeks ago.

The statement said that Madame Tina Niarchos, who was in London from August 17 to 24, had rushed to the bedside of her daughter, Christina, after she had taken a massive dose of sleeping pills and was being treated at the Middlesex Hospital.

## Proposal to deal with fall in pork prices approved

European Parliament, Strasbourg

Parliament approved a motion in the committee on agriculture today in reply to proposals in the Commission for dealing with the eventuality of substantial falls in prices for pigmeat.

The proposal would enable the Commission to take action when there is a considerable fall in prices, threatening to disturb the market, could possibly be applied in a far way to measures taken in the beef and veal sector, including at reduced prices to certain groups: there was also a provision for an advertising and publicity campaign and a system of premiums for orderly marketing.

The committee had concluded that the measures for the beef and veal sector were of limited effectiveness, especially in sales of meat to reduced prices to certain social classes and in the publicity campaign. They had recommended that the application of similar measures for pork.

The motion said that a more thorough review of market management in the pork sector was needed, involving the development of a more solid statistical basis in order to avoid a serious situation in the market. It asked the Commission to submit proposals for an improvement in the information network.

The committee also suggested that the Commission should encourage the processing of pigmeat and its carcasses.

PETRUS LARDINOIS, the spokesman for Agriculture, said that in the pigmeat sector a better than in the beef sector, the pigmeat situation was better than the beef situation in the Community.

The motion, six members of the Commission there was still

much scope for expansion but in the three new members, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland, the Community could expect to see a considerable drop in production in the next 12 months.

FRANZ ELISABETH ORTH (Germany, Soc. Dem.) said she was worried that even if a pledge was received from the Commission that pigmeat would be available to socially deprived groups at cheaper prices, in the meantime some would go outside the Community, as beef had gone outside, particularly to Russia.

MR LARDINOIS would not commit himself completely, but said that in 1974 much more beef had been imported from Eastern Europe at world prices than the Community had exported.

Mr Kirk objects to hurried debate on loan

MR PETER KIRK (United Kingdom, Saffron Walden, C) on behalf of the Conservative group, protested about a request from the Council that parliament should consider this week a proposal for a Community loan.

He said it seemed monstrous that the parliament should suddenly receive a document from the Council on a matter of such high political importance, the contents of which were unknown, without having proper time to consider it. If parliament was proposed to be pushed around in this way by the Council they might as well shut up shop.

Mr Kirk's attempt to have the matter deferred was rejected and it will be debated on Friday.

## Realistic radio programme aimed at highlighting danger facing church starts telephone panic

### Cathedral 'collapse' deceives Cologne

From Our Own Correspondent Hamburg, Oct. 14

Thousands of telephone callers jammed the switchboards of emergency services, newspapers and broadcasting stations yesterday after hearing a radio programme describing the collapse of Cologne Cathedral.

Those tuned into the city's main transmitter after 4.30 pm understandably thought that the south face of West Germany's most famous church, and one of the finest and largest Gothic structures in the world, had fallen down, killing two and seriously injuring six passers-by.

Listeners heard how police and firemen were simultaneously trying to rescue those buried in the rubble and to keep control of panic-stricken crowds.

Among the callers was a doctor offering his professional services, a rich businessman in Hamburg offering money towards restoration and an elderly woman who complained that another radio station was putting out pop music regardless of the "tragedy".

Although the cathedral remains as splendidly intact today as it was yesterday, the programme was not on the lines of the immortal broadcast produced by Orson Welles before the war. His version of *The War of the Worlds* led countless Americans to believe that there had been an invasion from outer space, and led to a mass panic.

The programme magazines stated quite clearly that the broadcast, called *Incident*, was a "fictional reportage", and it was introduced as such by the announcer. But those who switched on after the programme had begun had to wait to the end to be told that "nothing has happened to the cathedral". By that time, many listeners were on the telephone.

The purpose of the 30-minute broadcast was to illustrate graphically the dangers threatening the great church as a result of environmental pollution.

Like St Paul's in London during the blitz, Cologne Cathedral survived severe bombing attacks with relatively minor damage, while the area around it was flattened. But over the years, polluted air has been eating away at the magnificent stonework, as well as weather.

In 1956, work began on a restoration programme which is to go on until the end of the century.

Repairs and restorations are now costing over £400,000 a year.

## Turkey not eager to rush into membership of EEC

From Our Own Correspondent Luxembourg, Oct. 14

Mr Turan Guney, the Turkish Foreign Minister, today told the council of the EEC-Turkey association agreement that Turkey does not share Greece's urgency about becoming a full member of the EEC.

He told the council that Turkey remained determined to achieve the goal of the association agreement, which was full membership by 1986. But the economic and political aspects were inseparable, and on the economic front realism must prevail.

Turkey's industrialization campaign had been successful. But the industries were in their infancy and needed protection.

M. Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, cited some remarkable statistics to show the benefits of the association's phased progress towards free trade.

## Banknotes' smell lands two in jail

Reggio Emilia, Oct. 14.—Banknotes smelling of sheep's cheese have landed two Sardinian shepherds in jail on kidnapping charges, Italian police said today.

Police had been looking for the two men since a 250 million lire (£175,000) ransom was paid for the release of a kidnapped San Marino doctor and his daughter in June last year. The serial numbers of the notes, banked in northern Italy, matched those of the ransom money.—Reuter.

## Explosion at world's largest refinery

From Our Correspondent The Hague, Oct. 14

Five workers were seriously injured at the Shell plant at Pernis, the largest refinery complex in the world, in an explosion and fire which burnt out the isoprene rubber plant there.

The fire at the plant, which had a capacity of 70,000 tonnes a year, started when gas exploded while a tank was being filled.

The combined European chemical factory and refinery fire brigades and the Rotterdam fire brigade took one and a half hours to contain the fire and avert a danger that it might spread.

The fire brigades decided to allow the fire to burn itself out while protecting the surrounding installations and storage tanks. A Shell spokesman said this is the usual practice with refinery fires, as extinguishing the fire gives rise to yet more danger.

Damage is estimated at about 10m guilders (£1,500,000) and the time required to rebuild the plant at five months. Seven other employees who were injured were allowed to return home after treatment.

## French Socialists put off Left Union talk

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct. 14

The growing suspicion of the Communists towards the Socialists, which had been simmering throughout last week, was not appeased by Mitterrand's renewed profession of loyalty to the Union of the Left at the Socialist congress at the weekend.

The mere fact that the congress was held, and that the Socialist leader again proclaimed his ambition of creating a big socialist party through the union of all the dispersed members of the socialist family, including those of the leftist brand represented by M. Michel Rocard, of the Parti Socialiste Unifié, has, if anything, increased that suspicion.

Now fuel has been added to the flames by the decision of the Socialist Party to call off a meeting of the liaison committee of the Union of the Left which was due to take place tomorrow.

"The Socialist Party regrets the groundless imputations levelled against it by the leaders of the Communist Party and rejects them firmly. It considers that a discussion has become essential on this subject between the signatories of the common programme of the left, and must precede the meeting arranged for October 15, which should be postponed", the Socialist statement said.

The liaison committee is a permanent organ of the three parties which compose the Union of the Left. It meets about once a month on average at the level of their secretariats to examine "current affairs".

It can meet at the summit, if required, with the participation of the leaders of each party. This was to have been the case tomorrow.

The postponement does not prevent a meeting later this week at a lower level, as suggested by the Socialist Party.

M. Georges Marchais, the secretary-general of the Communist Party, has reacted sharply. "I regret this decision", he told a press conference this afternoon, "but we shall not give way to blackmail. One must not play on words."

"I met Francois Mitterrand three weeks ago to propose to him an early meeting in order to draw up a plan on the basis of the proposals he made at his press conference (on ways of fighting inflation), and a series of common actions which would be made public at about 10 public meetings in towns like Lille, Marseilles, Bordeaux and Paris."

M. Mitterrand had approved the common action, but was reserved about the meetings. And 10 days ago M. Paul Laurent, a member of the Communist political bureau, had sent the Socialist Party a letter calling for an early meeting to set up this common action.

The suspicion of the Communists towards the Socialists was inevitable from the time when the Union of the Left showed increasing signs of benefiting the allies of the Communists to their own detriment; and of making M. Mitterrand's attempt to turn his party into the main Opposition force, appear quite plausible in the long run.

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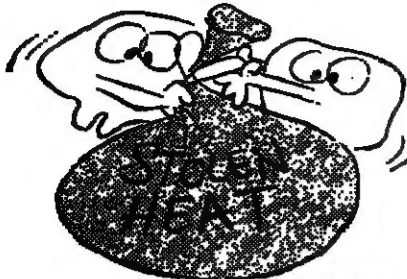
# THE TIMES SPECIAL REPORTS



## How you and electric central heating can repel the Invisible Invaders.

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You'll be surprised how little it costs to put in a 3" layer of glass fibre—and how much it will help to keep your electricity bills down.

### Lag your tank

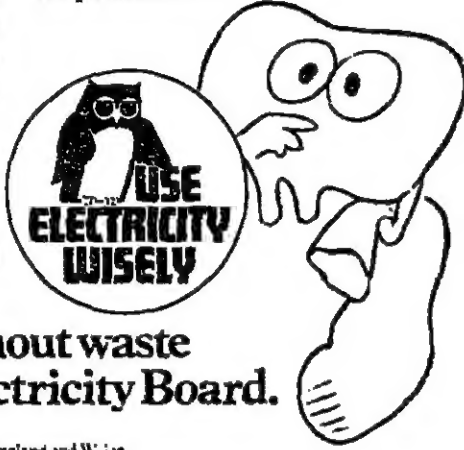
From about £4, you can lag your hot water tank with a 3" thick jacket, and beat the heat thieves again.

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Windows provide yet another escape route for the Invisible Invaders.

Double glazing not only effectively keeps your heat in, but as an added advantage keeps noise out.



## OVERSEAS

### Warning on quality of tapes as Watergate cover-up trial starts

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Oct 14

When the Watergate cover-up trial opened here this morning, the prosecutor promised to prove that the attempt of the legislative law enforcement officers of the United States to investigate the Watergate burglary were thwarted by the most important officials of the Government, including the President.

Mr Richard Ben Veniste, one of the team of Watergate special prosecutors, began presenting the case after a two-hour delay, during which points of law were discussed in the privacy of Judge John Sirica's chambers. Mr Ben Veniste said he would give a description of the events which he claims he can prove and a summary of the evidence that he will present. The trial will probably last beyond Christmas.

The narrative that Mr Ben Veniste presented is familiar to everyone who has followed the Watergate affair over the past 28 months. He described the genesis of the plot to burgle and "bug" the office of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate Building in Washington, and how the burglars were caught there on June 17, 1972.

This trial, however, concerns the cover-up, not the burglary itself. The Government alleges that the five defendants, and nearly a score of others, conspired to obstruct justice.

Some of the co-conspirators have pleaded guilty already and are now in jail or have been released. Others co-operated with the prosecution and have not been indicted yet. Another will be tried separately, and the most celebrated of them all—Mr Richard Nixon, the former President—has received a free pardon for every criminal act he may have committed in the White House.

Mr Ben Veniste, turning to the evidence, started at once with the famous White House tapes. Ever since the court judge, defendants, jurors and spectators has a set of earphones for listening to extracts from the tapes which the prosecution wants them to hear.

Mr Ben Veniste warned the court that the quality of the tapes varied. Recordings of conversations over the various telephones and in the President's Oval Office in the White House itself were very clear, he said, and the jurors would be able to make out everything that was said. Recordings made in the President's office in the Executive Office Building, however, were often of poor quality, and it would be hard work listening to them.

The court was also warned not to be affected by the language used in the recordings, which was sometimes vulgar and coarse. Mr Ben Veniste said that the jurors must not hold it against the speakers if the five defendants sit at different tables, each with his own lawyers and each trying to keep his distance from the others. Three of them were the most powerful officials of the American Government under the President during Mr Nixon's first term.

These three were Mr John Mitchell, who was Attorney General until he resigned in the spring of 1972 to become director of the Committee to Reelect the President; Mr H. R. Haldeman, the President's chief of staff; and Mr John Ehrlichman, who was successively counsel and chief domestic adviser.

The two lesser defendants are Mr Kenneth Parkinson, a lawyer at the Committee to Reelect the President, and Mr Robert Mardian, who was assistant Attorney General under Mr Mitchell and followed him as his deputy to the reelection committee.



President Sadat of Egypt and Dr Kissinger exchange a kiss after their talks in Cairo yesterday.

### Mr Arafat may attend UN debate

From Peter Strafford  
New York, Oct 14

Debate began in the United Nations today on the Arab proposal that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should be invited to address the General Assembly in the forthcoming debate on Palestine.

Given the overwhelming majority that the Arabs and their supporters have, it was expected that the proposal would be approved, in spite of the heated opposition of Israel. The Palestine debate itself will not be held for some weeks.

The speaker for the PLO in the Palestine debate is expected to be Dr Nabil Shaath, who has already been interviewed in New York. In an interview with the New York Post, published today, he said

that in exchange for the invitation to speak, the organization had undertaken not only to oppose but also to try and prevent hijackings and terrorist attacks in countries apart from Israel. He said that Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, was "generally inclined" to come to New York himself for the debate. He said that the PLO had undertaken "police" action against terrorists about a year ago. It would be done, he said, "not only by condemning actions that do not fit with strategy, but later also apprehending people who attempt to go into violence on an international scale".

Today's discussions marked the opening of the second phase of the General Assembly. Up until now, dele-

gates have been involved in the "general debate", but in fact primarily a long series of speeches. This year, the main point of interest was the world's economic troubles, and in particular the price of oil. Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, caused a stir by virtually demanding that the oil producers bring down their prices.

One big question this year was whether South Africa will be able to function as a normal member of the United Nations. There is little likelihood that it will be expelled, since that can be vetoed in the Security Council, but the Africans have succeeded in preventing membership of the South African delegation from even speaking in the past week or so.

### Man hacked to death

From Our Correspondent  
Johannesburg, Oct 14

A black miner was hacked to death and 23 were badly injured in a tribal fight at the East Rand Proprietary gold mine, at Germiston, near Johannesburg, last night. A fight between a Malawian miner and a Lesotho worker erupted into a full-scale faction clash which lasted nearly seven hours and left the mines' south-western compound badly damaged.

### Arabs bewildered by the sight of Israel police manhandling Jewish squatters

### Jericho warning on illegal 'settlers'

From Eric Marsden  
Jericho, Oct 14

Arabs in the ancient town of Jericho are bewildered at the sudden publicity forced on them by the attempt by militant young Israelis to settle in the district. They are astonished at the sight of the police manhandling fellow-Jews and herding them away in buses.

Mr Shafiq Ball, the mayor, has made a point of over disruption of Jericho's life and sounded a warning that the unwanted "settlers" could cause communal strife.

He told me that when the campaign began last week three Israelis camped out in an Arab-owned citrus grove. They claimed to have the owner's permission but this was denied and an argument developed. Arab workers were restrained from evicting the men forcibly and the police prevented trouble by taking them away.

Since then there have been several settlement incidents in the area. Yesterday troops rounded up more than 20 squatters in a banana grove on the outskirts of Jericho and put them on buses. Other attempts have been made to stake claims to Wadi Kelt and the site of the tomb of the Good Samaritan, both unlikely and inhospitable spots for settlement.

Wadi Kelt, famous for the Greek monastery of St George which is built over a large cave in a sheer cliff, is identified with the biblical brook Cherith, where Elijah was commanded to drink and was fed by the ravens. Jesus was tempted in this same wilderness.

The Tan of the Good Samar-

ian does not even have Wadi Kelt's water. It is usually inhabited by an old man and a camel waiting outside the few dilapidated buildings for the occasional tourist bus.

Israel troops have to keep day and night guard on these historic sites. There are five road blocks between Jerusalem and Jericho, starting near Lazarus's tomb at Bethany, where until recently the usual procedure was to search vehicles for suspicious Arabs. Now militant Jews are the suspects. The Jerusalem Post records that a bus driver seeking quick clearance assured questioning troops: "It is all right, they are all Arabs on board."

Jericho and the Dead Sea are popular with Jewish families who swarm there in thousands at weekends to swim in the fresh water pools of Ain Feshka and buy cheap fruit in the town. It is a target for the militant settlers partly because of its biblical associations and partly because of fears that the Israel Government is prepared to sacrifice it in an interim settlement with Jordan.

Such a deal has been persistently rumoured in the past few months and regularly denied. It seems a forlorn prospect now with the campaign for accelerated Jewish settlement in full swing.

The opposition Likud Party's petition demanding the retention of Israel's rule over all the West Bank has gained an illustrious supporter, Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Defence Minister. At least three other Labour Party members of the Knesset have also signed it.

The Government has recently given assurances to

Jewish settlers at Ezion, near Bethlehem, that the dead have no fears for the future. It granted municipal status to Kiryat Arba, the Jewish estate next to Hebron, and reaffirmed the new Jewish areas of Jerusalem as well as its policy to maintain troops on the Jordan river and keep the settlements behind them. Yet the Government is being accused of a policy of surrender by right-wingers and religious zealots.

None of this makes any sense to the Arabs in Jericho. The mayor refused to discuss politics but was willing to explain the town's doleful economic problems since the 1967 war, when it lost most of its manpower. Until then it had a normal population of 20,000 plus 75,000 refugees from the 1948 fighting, some of whom earned a living on farms.

During the 1967 war, 8,000 residents and nearly 70,000 of the refugees fled across the Allenby bridge, most intending to return after the fighting. Only a small number were allowed to do so. The mayor's son, a student, was barred from returning. He crosses the bridge for a holiday every year under the summer visits scheme, "living in his own home like a foreigner". A similar story is told by nearly every family.

Some farms have been abandoned. Others are desperately short of labour. A leading farmer told me that he used to have 100 workers, but now has six. He added: "Perhaps Rabbi Laviner (the leader of the settlement campaign) and his friends could help us out, but I do not think they came here to look for work."

### Iraq gives spies 30 days to surrender

Baghdad, Oct 14.—Spies Iraq may escape the death sentence by surrendering within the next 30 days, and by making a full confession. A making espionage punishable by death was promulgated yesterday.

Spies who give information to Iraq counter-espionage agents will still be subject to capital punishment if they make false statements or reverts to spying after being freed, according to the Iraqi news agency. "Any operative of foreign intelligence service benefit from the grace provided he gives every classified information he possesses during his espionage activity to the Iraqi Intelligence Department," the agency stated.

Under the previous law, spying for Israel or a country hostile to the ruling socialist party was punishable by death.

On Saturday, the agency announced that a network of Iranian spies had been broken up. All members of the network had been taken into custody.

### World chess draw

Moscow, Oct 14.—Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov agreed to a draw on the twenty-fourth move of a twelve-game match in their chess challengers match. Karpov leads 2-0.—UPI.

### Yugoslav President to visit Denmark

Belgrade, Oct 14.—President Tito, aged 82, who postponed official visit to Denmark 1 year, is to go there later this month, it was reported here.

### US businessmen fear big Democratic poll gains

From Frank Vogel  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Oct 14

Many of America's leading executives are becoming increasingly worried about the prospect of big Democratic Party gains in the November 15 elections. They fear that the Democrats will go on to wreck President Ford's economic programme in Congress and take an increasing number of actions counter to the interests of business.

These views emerged clearly at the weekend as a meeting of the Business Council, an organization embracing about 150 chairmen of America's largest manufacturers and banking companies.

Mr Bryce Harlow, vice-president for government relations at the Procter and Gamble company, adviser to former President Nixon and friend of President Ford, forecast at the meeting that the Democrats might gain 30 seats from the Republicans in the House of Representatives and win four more seats in the Senate.

Senior White House officials attending the private meeting of the Business Council were equally fearful about the Democratic Party gains, but less pessimistic about the prospects for the President's new economic programme. One of President Ford's closest advisers noted that "the initial reactions to the programme from Democratic leaders have been hostile and we have

expected that. But we have also sensed a willingness to cooperate and we believe that much of the programme will be dealt with and accepted by the Congress soon after the election."

He pointed out that if Congress enacted 90 per cent of the proposed economic legislation put forward by the President it would be "fabulously successful". He hastened to point out, however, that the programme the President announced should be seen as just an initial attack on the present economic difficulties and as "just the first in a series of action packages by the President on the economy".

Mr Walter Wriston, chairman of the First National City Bank, said the Administration must do much more to improve the general business climate. He noted that "to achieve the necessary goal of expanding the capital pool we have to concentrate on creating a climate by which both individuals and businesses are encouraged to save."

Some of the business leaders, however, are less pessimistic, but maintain that the President will have to find a working relationship with Congress, and to do this he will have to appoint men of high distinction to top Government positions. Some of the business leaders said that the word was that key Cabinet changes would be made after the November elections.

### Victims of Thailand revolt honoured by royalty

From Our Correspondent  
Bangkok, Oct 14

King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit today performed cremation rites in honour of the 71 people who died in the October uprising a year ago. Amid heavy security precautions, the ceremony was performed without incident at the Phramane ground. It is the first time that commoners have been given cremation rites at the ground, which is the royal crematorium site.

Police and troops had been placed on alert since yesterday when the ceremony began, and the police force and representatives of the National Students' Centre of Thailand and National Vocational Student Centre of Thailand, cooperated in arranging security.

The majority of the victims' bodies have been kept in storage at a number of sites (Buddhist temples) around Bangkok since last October, when the former military government resigned after street fighting.

Before King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit lit the fuses leading to the funeral pyre, Mr Sanya Dharmasakti, the Prime Minister, delivered a eulogy in honour of the students and members of the public who died in the uprising. A special Government-student committee has been preparing for the cremation rites for the past few months with a budget of \$100,000. The grounds, which are used

at weekends for a market have been closed for the four weeks while the funeral pyre and surrounding pavilion were constructed.

The four pavilions which housed the coffins containing remains of 67 of the victims were constructed to face the funeral pyre in a semi-circle. The King and the Queen lit the fuses, which rapidly reached the funeral pyre where they created a spectacular effect by lighting four more fuses, attached to the surrounding pavilions. Buddhist rites were performed and the Prime Minister and most leading members of the Government filled up the pyre to pay their respects.

Although all schools in Bangkok and surrounding provinces have been closed since Friday afternoon in honour of the victims, October 14 was not declared a public holiday in Thailand. This factor, along with the five days of torrential rain which Bangkok has been experiencing, are thought to have contributed to the relatively small crowds of spectators surrounding the grounds. Estimates of the crowd ranged up to 12,000.

Although some of the bodies were already cremated, the actual burning of the corpses will take place at a later stage. Once cremation is completed a helicopter is expected to spread some of the ashes around the Gulf of Thailand near Bangkok.



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It must be from Simpson.



OVERSEAS

## Over 300 arrested for voting offences as Kenya goes to polls

Nairobi, Oct 14.—More than 300 people were arrested throughout Kenya today for voting offences as the nation went to elect its second Parliament since independence.

Most of the arrests were of people allegedly impersonating others at polling stations, or for voting twice. There were also arrests in Nairobi and the other towns spread throughout the country's 4,000 polling stations, 90 of them at Kisumu, in Nyamira province in eastern Kenya.

The only serious violence reported was in the neighbourhood of Busia district, on the Sudan border, where several people—including Mr Arthur Mwenda, Assistant Minister for Natural Resources—were taken to hospital after fighting broke out near a polling station and a police station. Mr Mwenda, who was a Member of Parliament for the constituency, had an injured right hand.

Police and members of the National Service (NS) had a difficult time monitoring order and several cars with windcreens broken and other vehicles were damaged.

With today declared a public holiday and all bars and nightclubs closed, voting was not held heavy.

In the Nairobi suburban seat of Langata, Mr Philip Leakey, only white Kenyan standing in the election, complained the provincial commissioner of a large number of names were missing from the registers.

One polling station, People's turning up with valid voter cards but were not able to vote because their names were listed, he said.

It takes 158 seats in the National Assembly, being split among 740 candidates, representing the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU), the country's only political party since 1969.

Mr Leakey, Vice-President of the Arap Moi and a small

## Exchange of Cyprus prisoners to resume

From Our Correspondent Nicosia, Oct 14

The leaders of the two Cyprus communities agreed today to resume the exchange of prisoners of war and detainees near Friday after a three-week break.

The agreement was reached during the weekly meeting of acting President Glafcos Clerides and Mr Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader and deputy President, to discuss humanitarian issues.

The exchange of prisoners of war ended abruptly on September 26 after the release of 1,946 prisoners out of the total of 5,298 (2,169 Greek and 3,129 Turkish Cypriots) held captive at the end of the fighting.

Mr Denkash told journalists that the interruption was due to technical difficulties connected with the return to the island of Greek Cypriot prisoners held in camps on the Turkish mainland.

A spokesman of the United Nations peace force said that the two island leaders also made progress in making arrangements for the return to their homes of people stranded in areas controlled by the other side. Tomorrow 110 Greek and Turkish nationals will be allowed to return to their homes.

The United Nations spokesman announced that the international Red Cross resumed its search today for missing Greek Cypriots "hiding in various areas of the north", the part of the island under Turkish military occupation.

The search was resumed in agreement with the Turkish Army, the spokesman said.

Melbourne, Oct 14.—The Australian Government is trying to arrange for 2,000 Cypriot girls, refugees from the fighting on the island, to emigrate to Australia, Mr Clyde Cameron, the Labour and Immigration Minister, said today. He said the girls, all aged between 12 and 20, were living in the hill country of Cyprus because they feared being raped if they remained in their villages.



Ethiopian women who fought in the underground against the Italians in the occupation of 1936-41 take part in a Victory Day parade in Addis Ababa.

## Plan to partition SW Africa comes under fire

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, Oct 14

The plan to partition South-West Africa into one white and several black independent and semi-independent states is believed to have landed Mr Jannie de Wet, the Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South-West Africa, in political hot water.

He was believed to be having talks in Cape Town today with leaders of the Nationalist Party in South West Africa.

weekend disclosed details of Mr de Wet's plan, which he insisted was drawn up in his personal capacity and not as Pretoria's chief representative in the disputed territory. It aims to set up a confederation of black states and one white state in South-West Africa, with the whites (90,000 or 12 per cent of the population) retaining the economic reins.

Mr Japie Basson, chief foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition United Party, said today that Mr de Wet's

partition plan might cause black leaders in South-West Africa to refuse to take part in further discussions on the territory's future. Mr Basson added that he sharply questioned the capacity in which Mr de Wet spoke, especially in the light of a statement by Mr Dirk Mudge, the Nationalist Party leader in South-West Africa, that "all doors are open" in discussions.

"Mr de Wet cannot speak for himself. He is an official of the Government and in that

capacity can only speak for the Government," the United Party spokesman declared.

Observers interpret Mr de Wet's plan as cutting across the Nationalist Party's intention to seek a general agreement in South-West Africa about the best route to a form of self-rule.

Mr Mudge has been involved for the past week in delicate talks with black leaders in the territory to find a formula for political participation in constitutional negotiations.

## In brief

### Wandering ends for nuclear ship

Tokyo, Oct 14.—The Mutsu, Japan's first nuclear-powered ship will return to her home port tomorrow after six weeks' aimless drifting in the northern Pacific.

The 8,350-ton vessel sprung radioactive leaks during sea trials. Japanese fishermen, who have been objecting to the ship's return on the grounds that nuclear waste could contaminate their catch, today her to berth in her home port of Mutsu. While in port, the Mutsu's nuclear reactor room will remain sealed.

### Pessimists attacked

Melbourne, Oct 14.—A scathing attack on the "pessimism and press prophets of doom and disaster" was made by Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister today at the opening of the federal conference of Workers' Union.

### Return of religion

Rome, Oct 14.—A Hungarian archbishop today told the world synod of Roman Catholic bishops that the Hungarian Government has decided to allow children to be given religious lessons in churches and other religious places.

### Refugee aid medal

Geneva, Oct 14.—The Nobel Medal was presented today to the Right Rev Helmut Frey, of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Chile, in recognition of his aid to refugees in Chile after the September 1973 coup.

### Film men's protest

Moscow, Oct 14.—Two Soviet Jewish film makers, a screenwriter and a cameraman are going on an 11-day hunger strike to protest against their "living conditions" since they applied to emigrate to Israel.

### Earthquake appeal

Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 14.—Amiguis has asked Britain for emergency help in housing prisoners and homeless families after last week's earthquake.

## Currency charges admitted by former bank official

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Oct 14

James Cameron Mosh, a British-born former bank official, admitted in Salisbury High Court today charges involving more than £500,000 Rhodesian dollars (US\$380,000), of breaking country's exchange regulations. At the same time, he pleaded not guilty to ravaging the Official Secret.

He last charge arises from publication in The Sunday Express earlier this year of sanction-breaking information.

He is already serving a five-year jail sentence for breaking the emergency powers regulations.

The court went into closed session after 63 minutes. Mr Brandon Treacy, QC, the director of public prosecutions, handed in a certificate from Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, the Rhodesian Minister of Justice, issued under the emergency powers ruling that most of the hearing should be in camera on the ground that it would not be in the state's interest to disclose trading practices aimed at beating sanctions.

## Former premier to abstain in Greek elections

From Our Correspondent Athens, Oct 14

Mr Panayotis Kanellopoulos, the Prime Minister who was overthrown by the Greek colonels' coup in 1967, said today he would not take part in the November 17 general elections because he wished to remain outside the ranks of any single political party.

The veteran conservative politician said he found his constituency "in circles much broader than those of any one or two political sectors", among those who gave him their recognition and confidence "during the seven years of tyranny". Mr Kanellopoulos, who remained in Greece during the military dictatorship and was often under arrest for his criticism of the military regime, was Mr Constantine Karamanlis, a leader of the pre-coup ERE party.

Mr Kanellopoulos's statement was interpreted as an indication that he would be willing to become a candidate for the presidency of Greece, in the not unlikely case that the post-electoral referendum decides in favour of a republic, rather than the restoration of the monarchy.

## Bengal short of food

From Our Correspondent Dacca, Oct 14

Bengal's traditional festival, called Pujah, is tomorrow amid one of the worst food crises the state has known. There are some reports of festive gaiety among the prosperous town-dwellers, but most of the rural areas are plunged in unrelieved gloom.

A big protest demonstration

paralysed traffic in Calcutta today. The state Government has spent 150m rupees (about £8.4m) in its biggest relief operation since independence. This will have to be continued at least until the middle of next month, when the main rice crop will be harvested; but the Government's resources already have been strained to the utmost.

There is no hope of financial assistance from Delhi.

## 5 hurt in bombing of Tokyo firm

By Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Oct 14

Five people were injured today when a time bomb exploded in the head office of the powerful Dai Nippon Trading House in central Tokyo, injuring 16 people, including five policemen.

The blast ripped windows out of the third floor of the office building. The outrage came, almost seven weeks after eight people were killed and another 330 injured by a powerful bomb at the head office of another important business house, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, on August 30.

A police spokesman said there was no direct evidence to connect the two explosions at present, but he pointed out that the two firms which together with four other trading houses, virtually control the economy, have been the targets of attacks by radical students in the past.

## MPs march to Thieu palace in Saigon protest

Saigon, Oct 14.—Twenty-two National Assembly deputies, most of them normally co-operative towards the Government, today joined in the growing political ferment in South Vietnam by marching to the presidential palace to air complaints to President Thieu.

They told reporters they wanted to tell him of the people's complaints over corruption and restrictions, as well as their own protests over proceedings in the National Assembly.

This followed a row in the Assembly this morning during debate on the election of the legislature's officers. Some deputies alleged Government interference in the elections and two Opposition members burnt copies of the House rules.—Reuters.

## Peronist dead in La Plata attack

Buenos Aires, Oct 14.—Three car loads of men using machine guns and rifles shot up the headquarters of the left-wing Peronist youth organisation in La Plata today.

Señor Juan Carlos Leiva, aged 24, one of three people wounded in the incident, died today in hospital, bringing to at least 155 the number killed this year in Argentine political violence.—UPI.

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SPORT  
Racing

# Steel Heart will attempt to add to a list of achievements

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

The first two days of the Houghton meeting at Newmarket began with a bang yesterday when the 11-year-old gelding Steel Heart, trained by Vincent O'Brien, was sent to the post for the first time. The gelding, who has won the Dewhurst Stakes, the Middle Park Stakes, the Flying Childers Stakes, and the Queen Mary Stakes, is expected to add to his list of achievements by winning the Challenge Stakes on Friday.

Steel Heart, who has been responsible for two of the most important wins in his career, is expected to add to his list of achievements by winning the Challenge Stakes on Friday. The gelding, who has won the Dewhurst Stakes, the Middle Park Stakes, the Flying Childers Stakes, and the Queen Mary Stakes, is expected to add to his list of achievements by winning the Challenge Stakes on Friday.

# Take it Easy excels in new school

Take it Easy, a horse who three weeks ago was being exercised at the riding school, was sent to the post for the first time yesterday to give John Stammers, who has won the Challenge Stakes, a good start in his new career.

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# The Benign Bishop impresses

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## Warwick programme

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## Lindley's last big rides

By Jim Snow

Jimmy Lindley, at 39, soon to retire from racing, will partner Cumbria in the £12,000 SKP Cumbria Handicap at Newmarket on Saturday. He is the only rider to have won the race in the last 10 years.

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## Cundell is fined fixed penalty for declaration

Frank Cundell, the Aston Turf Club trainer, was fined the fixed penalty of £25 by the Warwick Stewards yesterday for declaring a horse to race in the Warwick Handicap (2.30) and the Warwick Maiden Plate (2.50) on the same day.

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## Warwick selections

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## Newton Abbot selections

# champion and find another



## SPORT

# McCluskey's second title defence in eight years lasts two minutes

McCluskey, Britain's best serving professional boxer, retained his flyweight title at the Top Rank Suite, Swansea, last night when he disposed of challenger, Tony Davies, by a knockout in the second round. Davies, 22 years old and certainly not ready for a contest of this importance, has the limited satisfaction of having taken part in what may have been an historic event. But there was precious little satisfaction for him in any other direction. All the while, "after the fight," quotes "He never must me... I always felt confident" was trotted out by the simple fact that McCluskey, with his experience of 35 contests around the world including four for European titles, was a couple of classes beyond the challenger. At the age of 30 he was permitted to score the victory of his career and without having to do anything but pick his punches at the pale-faced, crested Welshman came forward.

Davies may have been deceived by the fact that McCluskey needed two attempts to make the first limit at midday. "Because he was over-weight and had to take 100 off in a hurry," he said afterwards, "they were looking for a weak McCluskey coming in. I was obviously thinking he might be a quick job and he did not take much time to get into his stride. I hit him early on with some left hooks and he seemed to forget all about his right hand so I threw a few right hands over the top and it was those that did the trick."

"I have achieved the biggest triumph of my life tonight. I have won a championship belt. I have won a title. I think it will be a long time before I will be able to find another challenger. Perhaps I did it just in time."

It was a right which dropped Davies by the ropes for the first time and the Welshman only just beat the count. Mr Thom took a long look at him before allowing him to wobble back into the fray. Almost immediately Davies was in trouble again and McCluskey's left hook dropped him in a heap for the second time. This time Davies was up at six but wobbling all over the place and before McCluskey could throw another punch Mr Thom stepped in and stopped it. For the locals it was a heart-breaking end to the first title bout in Wales for five years.

Other results: HEAVYWEIGHT (8 rounds): Neville Martin-Jones beat Roger Barlow (Newport) by a unanimous decision. MIDDLEWEIGHT (10 rounds): Alan Williams beat Alan Williams (Newport) by a unanimous decision. FEATHERWEIGHT (10 rounds): Jeff Pritchard beat John Pritchard (Newport) by a unanimous decision.

The match between Jim Watt and Johnny Cheshire for the vacant British lightweight championship has been made open for purse offers by the Board of Control. Promoters have until November 1 to make offers for the fight. The European Boxing Union is also awaiting purse offers for the European welterweight contest between the holder, Tony Watt, and Max Heisen of Switzerland.

Trophy tournament, which ended yesterday, last title by comparison with the better known clay court festival of Paris and Rome. It was a success for the organisers, who had a better than either. The crowds could not have been much larger unless people had sat on each other and in the evening a large public saw the matches on television.

The men's winner, Nastase, lifted his prize money for the year to £30,000. His last two victories, Vilas and Borg, have won £37,000 and £57,000 respectively (though another younger, Connors, is expected to reach £25,000). Whether players' earnings can stay at such a level depends on the way sponsors, especially in the United States, react to the economic situation. Add the fact that a player's peak earning capacity does not endure for long, and it is hardly surprising that many of the rich players are leaving the game. Nastase had a month's rest before coming to play with a rest that many suspected he might have lost for ever.

Though Lesley Charles and Susan Mappin won the women's doubles, the contribution of British players was modest. In the singles Taylor, Morram, John Lloyd, Feaver and Miss Mappin did as much as could reasonably be expected of them. But British players were all beaten by partners in an age group preoccupied with husbands and children rather than competitive tennis. To say that the British challenge offered no sign of an emerging Borg, Vilas or even a player who would be understood the case.

after the win. "It's rather fun when you're doing that you can charge them," he said.

It was her second win of the year on the Virginia Slims circuit, the earlier coming in Chicago. In the final of the tournament, she defeated Shieie Jean King to win the third prize.

Miss Wade wins title

Miss Wade overcame the ill-effects of a flu to win the title of the Virginia Slims tournament in Chicago. She defeated Shieie Jean King to win the third prize.

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## The triumphant return of Miss Bueno

Tokyo, Oct. 14.—Marie Bueno, the former Wimbledon champion, made a triumphant comeback after five years to win the singles in the Japan open tennis championships here today.

The 35-year-old Miss Bueno, of Brazil, topped the No 1 seed Katja Ebbehagen, of West Germany, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, and picked up prize money of £2,000. It was her first victory since she returned to competitive tennis a few weeks ago. Her last victory was in March, 1969 in South America.

Wimbledon champion in 1939, 1960 and 1964, she was seeded No 3 in the £40,000 tournament. First of the six-dance Asian Circuit.

The German girl looked like heading for a win when she took the first set comfortably, but then she began to falter. Bueno seized her chance and wrested the initiative with fine placements and delicate drop shots.

Miss Ebbehagen, who won £1,250, said: "I couldn't play my game. I was probably too nervous."

In the men's singles final John Newcombe beat fellow Australian, Ken Rosewall, for the first time this year, by 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, to win the £5,250 prize.

Rosewall won the first set easily but Newcombe came to life in the second after breaking his opponent's serve for the first time in the fourth game. Rosewall seemed to lose concentration and Newcombe dominated the remaining games with powerful service.

Newcombe defeated fellow countryman Kim Warwick in the semi-final round when Warwick retired with Newcombe leading 2-1. Rosewall qualified for the final by beating Richard Stockton of the United States, 6-3, 6-0.

Women's doubles: Semi-final round: Miss Wade (Australia) beat Miss Mappin (Great Britain) 6-3, 6-0. Final: Miss Wade (Australia) beat Miss Mappin (Great Britain) 6-3, 6-0.

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## Rugby Union

## Stern opposition for Tongans

By Peter West  
Rugby Correspondent

Derek Quinnell, the Llanelli and Welsh Lions forward, who was dropped last season, has been selected to play at No 8 in the Welsh XV to meet Tonga in the last match of the tour, at Cardiff on Saturday. Barry Llewellyn, the Llanelli prop, and Alun Jones, the Cardiff prop, are also recalled to the national colours. None of the Welsh Lions in South Africa was considered for this game, but the presence of nine internationalists, five of them in the pack, will ensure stern opposition for the touring team. Wales will be captained by the first time by Gerald Davies.

The New Zealanders will be playing the first of their six matches in Ireland before a month is out, with their next port of call Cardiff, the shadow of Sidney Going is looming large on the Welsh horizon. They must be thinking of having Quinnell as blind side flank forward on November 27, with the specific job of stopping their hair noir (a job he achieved with much success for the 1971 Lions). But to have Quinnell as a flanker against Tonga, in a match likely to be fast and fluid, would be rather like entering one of the fleetest horses for a five furlong sprint.

Wales will be exercised this season to get the right combination in their front five and at centre three-quarter. Llewellyn, who last played for Wales against the 1973-74 All Blacks, has put his injury behind him, is playing well and must be the likeliest candidate for the tight head position. On Saturday his front row colleagues will be Roy Thomas (hooker) and Gerry Wallace (loose head) who toured Canada with Wales two summers ago.

Roberts brings weight and strength, if not notable mobility, to the front five. Alan Martin, the other lock, can be fired by the belief that Wales need someone at the lineout against New Zealand to counter Peter Whiting. The Swansea flanker, Trevor Evans, has earned his place with a series of consistent performances.

The Welsh three-quarter line is interesting in that it provides a first chance in a game of the significance to the Bridgend and Llanelli centres. Steven Fenwick and Roy Gravelle. To his surely all-round qualities Fenwick adds a useful capacity to kick goals. Gravelle is well regarded by the players' union.

Alex Ffayloun is playing in the centre for his club, Cardiff, and appeared there in his three international matches. But he is now chosen on the wing which many think is his best position.

Richmond scrum half in county team

Terry O'Hanlon, the Richmond scrum half, makes his first appearance for Eastern Counties, winners of the south-east group for the past two years, in their key match in the new county championship against Middlesex at Barchin Hill tomorrow.

O'Hanlon, who was formerly with Sharnford, against Middlesex at Barchin Hill tomorrow. O'Hanlon, who was formerly with Sharnford, against Middlesex at Barchin Hill tomorrow.

Former England winger, Bob Hillier and Nigel Stammers-Smith have been called out of retirement by Surrey, who are hit by injuries for their opening county championship game against Kent at Old Deer Park tomorrow.

Hillier, who has been in England and the British Lions before retiring from first class rugby last year, has been summoned from the Harlequins Third XV to replace Chris Saville, who is out for a month with a damaged shoulder.

Stammers-Smith, a BBC commentator who now plays mainly in charity and friendly games, is required because Lionel Weston is also unfit.

Hillier, aged 32, said yesterday: "This time I'm not doing any good kicking. I'll leave that to Neil Bennett. I've only just got over my achilles tendon trouble and I've been playing at scrum half and fly half in the Quins third team to keep fit."

Surrey are also without their lock, Michael Roberts, and No 8, Michael Bigger, but will have Geoffrey Link, who played for

the pack are Terry Claxton, Maurice Rocks and the London Scottish hooker, Pickering. The Saracens wing, Thorne, makes his first appearance. His club mate, David Croxson, is moved inside to cover the absence of Friel. Ray Codd, now playing in the centre for Rye Valley Park, regains the full back place from David Whibley, who is injured.

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## Football

## Bonds among Revie's first selection

Billy Bonds, of West Ham United, is included in Don Revie's first team selection since he became England manager. He is in an All Star team to meet Sheffield Wednesday at Hillsborough on Monday in a match for the late Wednesday manager and secretary, Eric Taylor.

European matches and the League Cup semi-final round games have restricted Mr Revie, but he still plans to field a powerful side. Shilton, of Leicester City, and Stephenson, of Burnley, will share the goalkeeping and the uncapped players the side includes Bonds, who is a Manchester City player, and Tuerk (Manchester City).

Mr Revie also chose Dennis Mortimer, of Coventry City, and John Glavin, of Aston Villa, who both were unavailable. A couple of players will probably be added to the side later, and the day after the match Mr Revie will announce his first full international, the European championship game against Czechoslovakia at Wembley on October 30.

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Some of our successes have been quite devastating.

The tale is told that the extent of Wellington's campaign became known in advance to the firm of Fribourg & Treyer, of the Haymarket, by the size of the shipment of snuff to the Peninsula ordered by the Light Division. Contemporary sources also have it that the empty canisters, bearing the firm's august name, were fired with effect on the field of battle when the regular shot was exhausted. Times, however, change. And a taper may now be applied to a Fribourg & Treyer No. 1 Filter de Luxe, on sale at our Haymarket shop, outstanding London hotels, restaurants, clubs and tobacconists\* in the expectation of nothing more than a pleasure you will savour and return to.

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# Appointments Vacant also on page 29



**AUSTRALIA**

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows:

Professor SA16,514; Associate Professor SA16,514; Senior Lecturer SA16,514; Lecturer SA16,514. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 30 Gordon Square, London WC1H 9DF.

**Australian National University**

**CHAIR OF FORESTRY**

The Chair of Forestry will become vacant in October 1974 when Professor J. D. Connor, the founder of the Chair, retires in order to take up a position with the Australian Government. The appointee will be an initial period of some years be in the Department. The University would regard as a person who would preserve the current emphasis on the multidisciplinary nature of the Forestry Institute and who would maintain rapport with the forest service and industry.

15 November 1974.

**University of Tasmania**

**LECTURESHIP IN ANATOMY**

Applicants for the Lectureship in Anatomy should have a first degree in Anatomy and a postgraduate qualification in the subject. Preference will be given to a person who has worked in a laboratory and who is able to undertake a full-time research project. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

9 November 1974.

**University of Newcastle**

**LECTURER**

Preference may be given to applicants with an interest in economic history, particularly in the area of the development of the economy. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

29 October 1974.

**University of Melbourne**

**STEVENSON CHAIR OF PAEDIATRICS**

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position.

The Stevenson Professor of Paediatrics is a position of high status in the University of Melbourne. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching of paediatrics in the University and for the supervision of research in the field. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

15 November 1974.

**Flinders University of South Australia**

**CHAIR OF HISTORY**

Applicants should have a first degree in History and a postgraduate qualification in the subject. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

29 November 1974.

**University of New South Wales**

**LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER OPERATIONS RESEARCH**

The Department of Industrial Engineering, within the School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, offers a Lectureship in Operations Research. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

2 December 1974.

**University of Sydney**

**PROFESSOR/ ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN BEHAVIOURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position.

**(IN RELATION TO MEDICINE)**

The appointee will be responsible for the teaching of medicine in the University and for the supervision of research in the field. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

22 November 1974.

**LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER IN MINING ENGINEERING**

Candidates should have a first degree in Mining Engineering and a postgraduate qualification in the subject. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

6 November 1974.

**James Cook University of North Queensland**

**LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY**

Applicants should have a first degree in Geography and a postgraduate qualification in the subject. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

15 November 1974.

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2 December 1974.

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Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position.

**University of Melbourne**

**STEVENSON CHAIR OF PAEDIATRICS**

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position.

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## SOCIAL WORK PREPARED TO HELP?

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Without a degree, over 20 and under 25 and with at least 5 'O' levels, you may do a two-year course at a polytechnic or college of further education. If over 25, you may be accepted without formal educational qualifications but must demonstrate an ability to do academic study and have some relevant experience. There are also two-year full time courses in Universities specially designed for mature students.

A few places for 18 year olds are available on three, year courses and some three year courses have also been specially designed for women with families. All courses demand a capacity to work beyond 'A' level standard and make high academic as well as personal demands of the student. They lead to the Certificate of Qualification in Social Work (CQSW) - the basic professional social work qualification recognised by employers in the United Kingdom and awarded by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work (CCETSW).

**How to get on a course**

Demand for places on most courses well exceeds supply so you are advised to apply early. For more details including information about grant aid and names and addresses of recognised courses fill in the form below:

**CCETSW**  
The Social Work Advisory Service (Dept. 354)  
26 Bloomsbury Way,  
London WC1A 2SR.

Please send me information about courses of training in all fields of social work.  
I enclose a stamped addressed envelope of at least 10"x7".

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
TICK THE RELEVANT BOX:  
I have a degree ☐ I do not have a degree ☐

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Macclesfield

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Removal expenses and lodging allowance available in appropriate circumstances. Application for a housing loan will be considered. Application forms and further particulars available from: District Education Officer, County Offices, Chapel Lane, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Closing date 1st November.

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**WAGES CLERK**, with knowledge of PAYE and National Insurance, shipping and insurance systems. Job will include clerical work and no experience in this field necessary. £2,000-£2,500 p.a. 40 hrs. week. 10-25 Oxford St., W.1. 437 9000.

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Tick the relevant box:  
I have a degree ☐ I do not have a degree ☐

## PUBLICATIONS MANAGER

**REQUIRED TO RUN THE PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION IN LONDON S.W.1.**

This may be a man or a woman, preferably not over 45, with some experience in publishing, administration, knowledge of the voluntary sector, an ability to write and edit, and the ability to approach a wide range of subjects creatively would be of advantage. Financial experience not essential.

The publications, which produce the annual pattern of a small publishing house, include a large number of stationary items. The possibility of expanding into a wider market also available. This is an interesting and rewarding job for the right applicant.

Salary according to experience within the scale £2,625-£3,225 plus V.O. 1.25 p.w. 28 days annual leave and 25 days statutory public holidays. contributory pension scheme. Hours 9 to 5, Monday to Friday.

Apply in writing, marking envelope "private", and enclosing a curriculum vitae to:

**THE GENERAL SECRETARY, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, 39 Eccleston Street, London, SW1W 5NT.**

Closing date 4th November, 1974.

**HELP THE AGED**

is an international charity and is seeking people who are shortly returning to America, Canada and Cape Province, S.A., to work for us in a fund-raising capacity.

We raise funds through specialised activities to support the elderly in the country concerned and overseas. Full training will be given here in the U.K.

For further information please write to Richard M. Jones, at P.O. Box 408, London W1A 4UB, enclosing details about yourself.

**LEGAL AFFAIRMENTS**

**ARTICLED CLERK**

£1,575-£2,795+

Opportunity for a young man or woman (preferably a Graduate) to articled clerk in a busy law firm in London. The articled clerk will be required to guide the structuring of a recently created division. It is envisaged that the division will be directly responsible for representing the Administration in the I.T.U., the C.T.C., etc., and as a working partner in the Commonwealth Telecommunication system.

The Administration wish to fill this appointment in the immediate future. The post carries a salary of 17,300 Australian Dollars per annum.

Applications should be made in writing or by telephone to:

The Personnel Manager, Messrs. Prescoe, Cardew & Rider, 165/167 Preston Road, Brighton BN1 6AF, Sussex, quoting reference GET/Pers/3068. Telephone number (44) 0273-507131 Extension 380.

**ACCOUNTANTS**

Located in the heart of London, this firm is seeking a young man or woman to articled clerk in a busy law firm in London. The articled clerk will be required to guide the structuring of a recently created division. It is envisaged that the division will be directly responsible for representing the Administration in the I.T.U., the C.T.C., etc., and as a working partner in the Commonwealth Telecommunication system.

**ACCOUNTANT**

Qualified accountant required to lead international branch of leading international company in W.I., aged 25-30, previous experience in accountancy, industry, public sector, etc. Salary £4,000-£4,500 p.a. 40 hrs. week. Tel. 01-248 4252/5.

**NORTH SEA OIL ACCOUNTANT**

Major oil co. requires 2 PART-QUALIFIED/QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS to work on a temporary basis in the North Sea. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

**CLIENT LIAISON**

**SALARY £1,800 PLUS**

Well-known, London-based Co. are looking for a young man with good levels to join their Client Liaison Department. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

**BANKING OPPORTUNITIES OVERSEAS**

The British Bank of the Middle East has a limited number of vacancies for qualified young men or women to work in its branches in the Middle East. The successful candidate will be appointed for a period of three years.

**COMPUTER STAFF**

**SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER**

**HOLLAND**

Intimate knowledge I.B.M. 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 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Tick the relevant box:  
I have a degree ☐ I do not have a degree ☐

## £4,000 plus Appointments

Alcan Aluminium (UK) Limited is the largest aluminium company in Britain, operating 25 plants and employing over 9000. It has two main subsidiaries - Alcan (UK) Limited which produces and markets metal ingots and chemicals, and Alcan Booth Industries Limited which through four divisions manufactures and fabricates a wide range of aluminium products.

## Assistant Legal Adviser

**Barrister or Solicitor: up to £5500 plus car**

The Group Secretary/Legal Adviser, based at Head Office in London, is responsible for a range of legal and administrative matters for the whole Group. The Assistant Legal Adviser will join his staff and will advise management on conditions of sale, agencies, patents and trademarks, joint ventures, company reorganisations and some conveyancing. He will also liaise on legal matters with the management of the International Group in Europe and Canada.

Alcan is a successful, expanding organisation operating in a highly competitive environment. This appointment is a key one, and the highest professional and intellectual standards are therefore demanded. Apart from qualifications as a barrister or solicitor, at least four years' experience of company and commercial law, preferably gained in industry, is essential. Personal qualities must be consistent professional competence and ambition.

Starting salary will be up to £5500. Major company benefits include a car, four weeks' holiday and assistance with removal expenses and house sale where necessary.

Please write for an application form to:

John Harter, Recruitment Manager, Alcan Aluminium (UK) Ltd., 30 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6DP. Tel: 01-493 1818.

## Telecommunication Administration

## Executive Head of International Division

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of Papua New Guinea wishes to appoint an executive with proven qualities of leadership and organisational ability related to the international telecommunication field. The selected applicant will be required to guide the structuring of a recently created division. It is envisaged that the division will be directly responsible for representing the Administration in the I.T.U., the C.T.C., etc., and as a working partner in the Commonwealth Telecommunication system.

The Administration wish to fill this appointment in the immediate future. The post carries a salary of 17,300 Australian Dollars per annum.

Applications should be made in writing or by telephone to:

The Personnel Manager, Messrs. Prescoe, Cardew & Rider, 165/167 Preston Road, Brighton BN1 6AF, Sussex, quoting reference GET/Pers/3068. Telephone number (44) 0273-507131 Extension 380.

## BANKING

**LONDON SUBSIDIARY OF AMERICAN BANK**

**ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT** with legal or accounting background. Preferably 2 years since qualification. Analysing loans and U.K. investment opportunities.

Salary to be agreed—£3,500-£4,500

Telephone 236 2135

## DURHAM

**ST. HILD'S AND BEDS COLLEGES**

**PRINCIPAL-DESIGNATE** required Easter, 1975

The Governors invite applications from suitably qualified and experienced men and women graduates for the post of PRINCIPAL-DESIGNATE OF A NEW CHURCH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE

which is to be created from the two existing colleges. Applicants must be practising members of the Church of England. The salary will be on the 'Principals' Scale for Principals—Group 7.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Durham Diocesan Board of Education, Hallgarth House, Hallgarth Street, Durham DH1 3AY, to whom applications should be submitted not





**£4,000 plus Appointments**

## STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL

(RE-ADVERTISEMENT)

### DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK (£11,406/£12,171)

This advertisement appears with the approval of the Scottish Local Government Staff Commission

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Social Work. The successful applicant will be responsible for providing the council, its committees and the Chief Executive with professional advice on matters relating to the Social Work function and for ensuring that the Council's social work policies are effectively co-ordinated and implemented throughout the region. He will also be expected to contribute fully to the corporate activities of the management team of chief officials.

The Strathclyde Region has a population of more than 2½ million people, is centred round a densely populated industrial conurbation of over 300 square miles while on the other hand its peripheral areas are rural in character and are often sparsely populated. The Director of Social Work will, therefore, face the challenging task of developing an organisation capable of dealing with a very wide range of Social Work problems.

The post is open to persons with the necessary qualifications and experience within the United Kingdom whether within or outwith the local government service.

Application forms can be obtained from the DIRECTOR OF MANPOWER SERVICES, County Buildings, Hamilton ML3 0AA, and must be returned by Wednesday, 23rd October, 1974.

Previous applicants need not re-apply.

LAWRENCE BOYLE  
Chief Executive

### ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF HOUSING (£3,896-£4,400)

Skelmersdale Development Corporation rehousing families coming to live and work in Skelmersdale New Town, particularly from Merseyside.

The generally beneficial change of environment nevertheless imposes its own problems and anxieties.

We want to help our tenants to cope with these problems and anxieties and we think we can do this by establishing district teams which aim at the integration of all the households in their district into a harmonious community, whilst also fulfilling the traditional role of managing the housing stock.

Initially there will be five District Teams each looking after about 1,500 households. (More teams will be needed as we move towards our ultimate target of housing 80,000 people—right now we are halfway there.)

We need someone experienced in housing or in associated work to establish and head the district organisation at the Assistant Director level.

He must be a self-starter, capable of organising and motivating in this field, and have a firm belief in the worthwhileness of the work.

Age will not be a major criterion of our selection process, but we shall require plenty of energy and drive and a determination to make a success of a new venture.

### AREA MANAGER (£3,376-£3,896)

An Area Manager is required, one of two immediately below the Assistant Director, each to head a number of District Teams. Each team will initially comprise a District Officer, a Rent Officer, Liaison Tenants and Welcoming Ladies.

The Area Managers will exercise a co-ordinating, directing and controlling function and will motivate their teams toward meeting their social and community roles.

The salaries for both posts include threshold payments. Other conditions include a car allowance, superannuation, free life assurance, accommodation to rent and, in appropriate cases, 100% removal expenses and generous assistance with fees for house purchase/sale.

Application forms may be obtained from:

The Secretary to the Corporation, Skelmersdale Development Corporation, Pennylands, Skelmersdale, Lancashire, WN8 8AR, and should be returned by 31st October, 1974.

IAN GRAY,  
Managing Director.

**SKELMERSDALE NEW TOWN**

### HM INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS FURTHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably aged between 35 and 45, for appointment as HM Inspectors mainly in the field of FURTHER EDUCATION. All HMIs have certain general duties as well as specialist ones, and all candidates should therefore have a broad interest in Further Education, in addition to the specific qualifications listed below.

#### YOUTH AND COMMUNITY WORK

In addition to appropriate qualifications and experience in Youth, Community or Social Work, applicants should preferably have teaching or other relevant experience in schools, Further Education (vocational or non-vocational), or the field of community education.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

Applicants should have a good honours degree and teaching experience in Further or Higher Education in sociology, psychology or combined social sciences. Qualifications and/or experience in social, community or youth work would be an advantage.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

Applicants should have a broad interest in the educational provision made for adults, particularly in its non-vocational and community aspects. They should have appropriate experience, preferably with a responsible body or in the service of an L.E.A. Their academic qualifications may be in any of the major study areas of non-vocational Further Education.

#### HOME ECONOMICS AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Applicants should have a high level of professional knowledge and experience and should have taught in Further or Higher Education in either of the above fields. They should be prepared to stimulate developments in the area of their specialism and should also take a general interest in the Further Education opportunities available to women and girls.

#### CONSTRUCTION

The person appointed will be involved in all aspects of construction education (building, civil engineering and associated disciplines) at craft, technician and professional level; applicants should preferably have a degree in civil engineering together with appropriate teaching and industrial experience.

#### GENERAL EDUCATION

Applicants should have a good honours degree in the humanities together with experience of Further or Higher Education teaching in a variety of curriculum contexts, including general studies. Experience of curriculum development would be an advantage.

Starting salary within the range £4,760 to £7,220 (higher in London). Higher posts are normally filled by promotion.

Application forms (to be returned by November 4), may be obtained by writing to Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, London SE1 7PH, or by telephoning London 01-928 9222, extn 2237. Please quote Reference 6/742.

### ADMINISTRATOR required by

THE LOUIS DE SOISSONS PARTNERSHIP (Architects)

for a large project in Brighton. Good salary, holidays, pension fund and luncheon vouchers.

Write stating experience, qualifications, if held, and salary required to 3 Park Square Mews, Upper Harley St., London NW1 4PP

**CJA**

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH  
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576  
Telex No. 887374

An interesting appointment with scope to advance to position of Senior Cash Manager in 18 months

**CJA**

### TRAINEE CASH MANAGER

CENTRAL LONDON

£4,500-£6,000

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL OIL GROUP WITH MULTI BILLION \$ TURNOVER

We invite applications for this new vacancy from Accountants (C.A. or A.C.A.), or M.B.A.'s, aged 24-30, who have acquired at least one year's post qualification experience in either a large professional accountancy practice or industry. The successful applicant will report to the Senior Cash Manager. Initially he will be participating in the identification and implementation of improvements of the Group's money management systems. He will then move on to international cash management covering money transfers, management of foreign exchange exposures, negotiating borrowing facilities, deposits etc. Up to 15% away travel will be necessary. A full training will be provided. Candidates must have the capacity for original thought and sufficient presence to negotiate. In due course, with financial institutions at a senior level. Initial salary negotiable £4,500-£6,000; contributory pension scheme. Applications in strict confidence under reference TCM3566/TT, to the Managing Director.

Stimulating and demanding appointments

**CJA**

### PERSONNEL MANAGERS—RECRUITMENT

CITY

£4,000-£5,000

LARGE INTERNATIONAL FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Our clients are a substantial progressive firm of Chartered Accountants and as a result of their continued growth they are at present planning a major re-organisation of their personnel function. To implement this plan they are seeking to appoint two Personnel Managers who can demonstrate a high degree of professionalism, and preferably have worked in a service industry and have had some formal training in personnel work and recruitment. The main brief will be the recruitment of young qualified and trainee graduate accountants and specialists. Other responsibilities will include career counselling and salary appraisal. Essential qualities are a high level of common sense, flexibility in a rapidly changing environment coupled with the ability to administer effectively and communicate with young people. Initial salary negotiable £4,000-£5,000, plus contributory pension scheme, free life assurance and assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference PMR3564/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED  
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL. 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX 887374

### COMPUTER SYSTEMS ENGINEERS

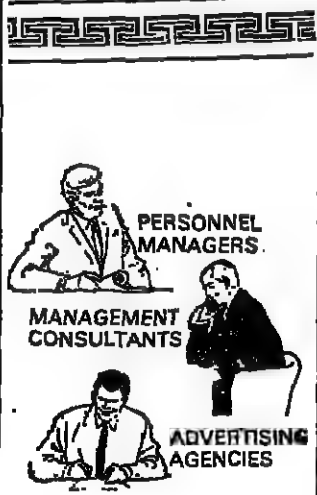
#### 1. Systems Analysts or Computer Engineers

with at least two years' experience in assembler language programming. Experience with PDP11 mini-computers would be very desirable

#### 2. Technical Writers

with experience in documentation of computer software, and preparation of technical specifications for data communication systems.

Applicants must be prepared to be moved to Montreal, Canada. Please send a résumé of your experience and qualifications to Box No. 2285 D, The Times or, if you prefer, write to M. A. FRASER, Omicron Data Systems Ltd., 4480 Cote de Liesse, Suite 107, Montreal, Que., Canada. Interviews will be arranged in London during the week of 18 November, 1974.



PERSONNEL MANAGERS  
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS  
ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Remember every Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the £4,000 plus Appointments Page

For details, or to book your advertisement ring The Times Appointments Team 01-278 9161 or our Manchester Office 061-834 1234 or our Glasgow Office 041-248 5969

### Medical Officer - Physician

is required by our Associate Company, P.T. Caltex Pacific Indonesia, in their Medical Department which covers a wide area in Central Sumatra and consists of two hospitals and four out-patient clinics.

The appointment is for a Physician aged 30-40 years who must hold M.B., M.R.C.P. or equivalent qualification. In addition he should have suitable post-graduate experience in the specialty.

Interest, experience and, preferably, a postgraduate qualification in Pediatrics will be an advantage. The activities involved are wide ranging and the successful applicant will be required to take part in preventive medicine programmes and take part in the training of hospital staff as well as routine in-patient and out-patient services.

Full laboratory, X-ray and other diagnostic facilities are available.

An attractive salary will be offered for this interesting appointment in accordance with experience and qualifications; additionally a living allowance is paid and furnished housing provided.

There is annual leave with air fare paid to the country of recruitment (for applicant and his family).

Club, golf and library facilities are available.

A generous Education Assistance Plan is operated.

Please send particulars, in confidence, to:—

Manager, Personnel Relations,  
Personnel Relations Department, Caltex (U.K.) Limited,  
30 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 2AR.



### LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the post of

### Assistant Solicitor

with salary (under review) in the Principal Officers' Range 1(b) (£3,765-£4,239 per annum, inclusive of London Weighting). In addition, a Threshold Agreement allowance of £146.16 per annum is payable. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Casual User Car Allowance.

Excellent opportunities for gaining experience in Local Government Law, with particular emphasis on Advocacy, Prosecutions and Town Planning. Recently qualified Solicitors considered.

Housing accommodation or 100 per cent housing loan provided in an approved case and separation allowance and 75 per cent of removal expenses can be paid.

Application forms obtainable on written application to the undersigned, quoting reference 88 and must be returned by 28th October, 1974.

Town Hall,  
The Burroughs,  
Hendon, NW4 4BG

R. H. WILLIAMS,  
Chief Executive and Town Clerk.

### WANTED: SHORTLY USED EXECUTIVES

try's biggest current for seasoned, mature executives in their 30s, 40s. Chusid clients have had these are the most ve and rewarding ears of their lives.

earn how "slightly executives have their careers, you're meet with one of our onal Career Advisers cost or obligation.

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nce Fee or Retainer. ob Placement Service. 35-37 Fitzroy Street, ondon W1P 5AF. ne: 01-637 2296/9 15 Avenue Victor Hugo, hone: 553-81.64. In major cities worldwide

### Solicitors for Company and Commercial work

Coward Chance require experienced solicitors for a wide range of company, commercial and financial work both U.K. and international.

There are good prospects for able people. Please apply, giving full details of your education and career to:

G. L. Wareham,  
Coward Chance,  
Roxey House, Aldermanbury Square,  
London EC2V 7LD

### ST. AUSTELL BREWERY CO. LTD. COMPANY SECRETARY

This is an appointment for a qualified accountant to the age range 28-45. He will be directly responsible to the Board for the control of the accounts department (25 staff utilising visible record computer), all secretarial duties and assist in the management of the company's property department. Salary will be around £4,500 per annum and there is a contributory pension scheme. Assistance will be given with relocation expenses.

The position arises due to the retirement of the present Secretary. The new appointee will be required to take up duties early next year.

Please write in the first instance with brief career details for preliminary interview to Mr. A. R. Gemmell, 4 Chiswell St., EC1Y 4XE. Shortlisted candidates (together with their wife) will be invited to visit the brewery for an interview with the management in mid/late November.



## Ancient warnings for modern China



The latest allegorical discussion of the problem of the political succession in China indicates fears that those who come after the present leaders may prove unequal to the task of defending what has been created. The discussion takes the form of an analysis of the reasons for the downfall of the Chin Dynasty in the third century before Christ, the first dynasty to provide China with strong centralized government.

A historian at the University of Yunnan, Mr Yang Kuang Han, analyses the problem as being centred on the class alliance of the ideologues and advisers whom a ruler collects around himself. Writing in the Peking newspaper, Kuang Ming Daily, he poses the question: Why did the Chin Dynasty, whose foundation is nowadays represented as the most important revolutionary event in ancient China, last a mere 15 years before it was overthrown by peasant revolt?

With the general caveat that present day conditions are not the same as those prevailing in ancient times, the author nonetheless states that this period of history contains "profound lessons".

"It is not easy to establish a new social order, and to consolidate it is even harder," Mr Yang writes. "A long and repeated struggle must be carried on."

The raising of this issue is a good clue to the thinking of the Chinese leadership at present, for the much cited campaign against Lin Biao and Confucius, which was carried on actively for the past year, was centred to a large extent on the politics of the Chin Dynasty and earlier ages. Everyone now knows that when these subjects are discussed they are meant to have relevance to the contemporary age. So when a national organ of propaganda discusses the reasons for the Chin Dynasty's early downfall, everyone is aware that the warnings are being issued about the future of China when old age finally forces the present leadership to hand over power to younger men.

Denouncing the traditional view of Confucian scholars, Mr Yang declares that the weakness of the First Emperor's rule was not that he was too oppressive, but that he was not oppressive enough. In dispersing the old slave owning class he was too lenient, and in burning the Confucian canons and burying hundreds of scholars alive, he was insufficiently thorough. He made the mistake of letting the adherents of the old ruling class serve him as officials.

If related to the present day, these observations seem startling. It is hard to imagine a

campaign which would discredit traditional ideas more thoroughly than the recent one. The policy of the last year or two has been to rehabilitate more officials accused of revisionism seven years ago, rather than keeping them in limbo indefinitely.

Chinese theorists would probably rationalize this by saying that Chairman Mao Tse Tung's policy is to rehabilitate officials who have recognized their mistakes, and this is presumably considered to apply to the 50 or so prominent people who reappeared unexpectedly on September 30.

But does Mr Yang's analysis of the situation conceal a warning, sanctioned from above, that there are others, not yet rehabilitated, who might pose a threat to socialism in China if they return to public life?

Another salient feature of his statement is the way in which he blames individual officials for the downfall of the Chin Empire. He claims that Li Shu Li—hitherto glorified as the loyal Prime Minister of the First Emperor—failed the dynasty after his sovereign's death because his fundamental aims were self centred. It is clear what some foreign observers of the Chinese scene may make of this assertion, but the continued honour accorded to the ailing Premier Chou En Lai appears to rule out any suggestion that Chairman Mao's faith in him has wavered or that a direct comparison is intended. Nor can one easily draw parallels between the scheming eunuch Chao Kao, who usurped the Chin Dynasty, and contemporary personalities.

The warning seems to be more generalized: no leading officials will perpetuate revolution if they fail to put their trust in the masses, even when the masses are in a state of revolt.

The fact that such historical allegories are not just academic meandering is illustrated by the revival in the same newspaper of condemnations of the so-called policy of economism. This word embraces the granting of material incentives to industrial workers on the lines of the system operating in the Soviet Union. It is regarded as the most basic and dangerous form of revisionism in China. What is surprising is that after a year of the latest campaign it should still be considered necessary to condemn something so heretical as "economism" in public statements, and this may not be unrelated to the warnings being given about the future of socialism under the next generation of leaders.

David Bonavia

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## The election scandal that has nothing to do with political parties

Bernard Levin

Before I go any further, there is the matter of the television results programmes on election night. I usually stick with the BBC throughout the night, but last week I channel-hopped back and forth, and what I saw convinced me of what I have been suspecting for several elections past: that the presentation on both services, but much more so on the BBC, has become an indefensible scandal.

Not, of course, a political one. Indeed, I was more impressed than ever by the scrupulous impartiality of the programmes, which would be reduced to tedious personal political affiliations, or even to gather the smallest clue to these, from the comments or demeanour of the presenters. Day and McKennie on the one hand, and Kee, Snow and Jay on the other—all of whom are, after all, men of powerfully-held convictions.

Not referring to the content of the comments, discussions and interviews, though one point needs making here, for I see that fools are once again criticizing Robin Day for his "aggressive" interviewing. In fact, Day is, in his handling of the politicians, only asking on our behalf the questions that they must answer; and this is most true, and most visibly true, in that very small minority of interviews in which, while refusing impeccably polite, he refuses to allow an evasion to stand as a reply. The best example last week was his questioning of Mr Whitelaw (who, had it not been for the brief incursion of Mr Campbell Adamson, would have easily walked away with the title of the least impressive figure to appear on either channel all night) on the subject of electoral reform. Did he think, asked Day, that the present system was fair? Mr Whitelaw scuttled off into irrelevance and evasion. But was the system fair? Mr Whitelaw discussed, as it were, the subject of imagery and symbolism in "Proust". Day's brows seemed about to shatter the bridge of his spectacles: was the system fair? Mr Whitelaw launched, so to speak, a savage attack on the existentialist philosophy of Heidegger, and indeed hoped, that

Robin was going to hit him; instead, he leaned forward and asked Mr Whitelaw whether our electoral system was FAIR. Mr Whitelaw mumbled something about seeing the news on the television, and I think the only relevant remark he made throughout and fled, sweating. But Day had served us well.

With those matters out of the way, I turn now to the business of my complaint: do not think I am putting it too strongly when I say that the election-night programmes, especially that of the BBC, have become a gigantic con-juring-trick, and I think I can convey what I mean by pointing to the poll conducted on election day itself, outside the polling stations. Electors in scores of constituencies were asked, as they emerged, how they had actually voted, thus lending an air of reality—spurious, as we shall see—to the question which, throughout the campaign, has to be asked in the mind of the elector: how did the results of the election, as they were digested by the computers, and we were offered the result of the election.

The forecasts were hilariously wrong, but that is not what I am complaining about. What I think we have to ask, how much did this preposterous exercise cost, and what was the point of it? Within a matter of minutes, the results were coming in: who authorized this waste of money to provide a bad guess at what were about to learn in reality?

For that particular idiosyncrasy is only a symbol of the general idiosyncrasy that now grips both channels on election night, and that has resulted in a complete misunderstanding of the function of the results programmes, and a colossal outpouring of money for no useful purpose whatever.

How much, for instance, did the BBC spend on computer time during the two days, and why? David Butler, using not a slide-rule, used as it were, a few seconds what the swing was as soon as the figures were announced; what, other than the fact that the election-night programme seems now to be in the hands of grown-up children with unlimited pocket-money, is the point of asking a computer to do the same job? What is the

point of the massive mechanical maps and diagrams, none of which, with the possible and minimal exception of McKenzie's "Battleground", added anything whatever to knowledge or comprehension of the electoral process, either in general or in particular? What, in particular, was the point of the "Battleground" map, which, whatever its jigsaw-puzzle map and diagram? (Actually, that question can be answered; the BBC, no doubt breathless with self-admiration, has appointed a woman—what Katharine Whitehorn has bitterly called "the statutory woman"—to the election-night presentation team, and she had to be given something to do, despite the fact that there was in fact nothing for her to do, and that this was abundantly obvious from the start. Incidentally, I will believe that the BBC is genuinely interested in sex equality on its screens, and not just jiggling, when it picks a plain "statutory woman" instead of the strikingly attractive Miss Lawley.)

Months mutatis, these criticisms apply to the ITN programme, except that because of the meanness of the ITV companies, there was less money for ITN to waste on gadgets and machinery; but the bad intentions are clearly there, and if ever they have a windfall, it is clear that they will blue it as recklessly as the BBC.

What has gone wrong? Why this absurd waste of money and effort in telling us now what we would in any case know in a few minutes?

## Curious end for the master of the bizarre



It was an election 125 years ago that brought about the death of the man who fairly can be said to have invented the modern detective story, and without whom the horror film might not have grown into the industry it is today. That man was Edgar Allan Poe, who during a short life dogged by tragedy, produced a range of prose unequalled in its power and imagination and a collection of verse unique for its haunted and haunting quality.

Poe was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 19, 1809, eldest son of poverty-stricken theatre folk. His father, David Poe, the son of a general in George Washington's army of revolution, had at the age of 25 given up his law career to join a travelling stage company whose leading lady, Elizabeth Arnold, he married. After the birth of Edgar, the family moved to New York, where David Poe apparently died a year later. In 1811, Mrs Poe also died and Edgar was taken in, though never adopted, by a Scottish merchant, John Allan, and his wife.

Edgar took to the Allans—particularly the wife, whom he adored—and in 1815 came with them to England where he attended schools in London and Stoke Newington. Five years later, they all returned home to Richmond, Virginia, and Edgar continued a classical education at the best school in the area. He was a handsome, charming boy and in 1823 became romantically involved with Jane Stanard, the mother of one of his schoolfriends. Mrs Stanard died the following year: Poe was shattered; he hung about her grave for six months, and wrote the poem *To Helen* (his pen-name for her):

... And thou, a ghost, amid the embowing trees,  
Didst glide away. Only thine eyes remained.  
They would not go—they never  
Lifting my lonely pathway  
Home that night,  
They have not left me (as my hopes have) since.  
They follow me—they lead me  
Through the years.

In 1826 Poe went to Virginia University, where he was a good scholar and athlete, but always in financial difficulty. He took to gambling and ran up heavy debts which John Allan refused to meet. Edgar left university—and home. He published a few poems in 1827 and under a false name joined the army, rising to the rank of sergeant-major with a recommendation for a commission. Towards the end of 1829 he published more poems, settled his quarrel with John Allan, and the following year enrolled at West Point Military Academy. His last year there, at West Point, where his addition to drink first showed itself; he was dismissed in January, 1831, and John Allan rejected him completely.

For the next two years, Poe seems to have lived mainly in Baltimore with his aunt, Mrs Clemm. He published more verse but, as modern poets do, that he paid little, he turned his attention to prose and wrote the first of his masterly mystery tales. In 1833 he won a literary prize for the story *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*. This led to a series of jobs on literary magazines and Poe felt secure enough financially to marry his teenage cousin, Virginia Clemm, in 1836.

In 1840 Poe published *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque*, which made him famous and attracted the attention of Baudelaire, who produced a French translation five years later. This collection included many of the best known stories, like *The Fall of the House of Usher* and *William Wilson*, which Poe regarded as his finest. After an unfortunate love affair, he attempted suicide in 1842, but it was a year later that his end came—and it was as tragic and bizarre as anything in his work.

It looked at the time as if his fortunes were improving. He had saved his financial position by lecturing, was offered the job of literary editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, and was preparing to remarry. His aunt, Mrs Clemm, was at this time living in New York, and Poe decided to visit her with the intention of taking her back to Richmond for the marriage. On the way, he spent a night in Baltimore, and the following morning, October 3, 1849—he was found unconscious outside a bar. Rumour had it that he had been on a binge, but in fact he had fallen victim to a then widespread epileptoid condition, which thugs seized hapless bystanders, dragged them, then took them on a tour of polling booths to register fake votes.

Thus it was that a unique and wayward literary genius was still. Edgar Allan Poe died in hospital of "violent" brain fever, four days after being picked up from a Baltimore street.

On a personal level, however, things were going badly for Poe. His young wife was dying and money troubles followed him from one editorial job to another. He drank heavily and turned to opium for solace; he also suffered from a brain lesion that gave rise to periods of apparent insanity. And yet he wrote the most profound and work-stories, literary criticism, essays and poems like *The Raven*, which is perhaps his most famous one:

And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting  
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;  
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,  
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;  
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor  
Shall be lifted—nevermore!

into what he regarded as premature retirement at the age of 70. The last few years of delay to the plague had been caused by the difficulty in locating his home. Two addresses in Whitehall (good for touting for Government business), one in Morden and one in Wimbledon (good for his wife's asthma) had all been demolished, and identifying the Bazelgette home in Hamilton Terrace was complicated by the fact that the street had twice been renumbered since.

Peter Black, the chairman of the Thames Water Authority, who unveiled the plaque, said Sir Joseph had built to last. His 100-mile system of intercepting sewers were still operational today. On the other hand, Londoners would have to spend much money on these old sewers in the coming years if unpleasant consequences were to be avoided.

The country adjourned to an hotel near by where Sir Joseph's biographer presented a short slide show on the sewer builder's life and works. Guests commented how hard it was that a man whose work was so vital should be so little remembered. Children, said one, might be taught to say "Thank you, Sir Joseph", every time they flushed a lavatory.

**Sewer man**  
A group of London luminaries gathered in Maida Vale yesterday to pay homage to "one of the giants of the underground, the creator of perhaps the eighth wonder of the world, the main drainage system of our great metropolis". Ellis Hillman, chairman of the London Subterranean Survey Association, who was responsible for this enthusiastic hyperbole, suggested one of the Greater London Council's blue plaques to commemorate Sir Joseph Bazelgette in April, 1969, and it was unveiled yesterday on the sewer builder's childhood home, 17 Hamilton Terrace.

The tribute was belated consolation for the fact that when the GLC's predecessor, the London County Council, came into existence Sir Joseph was forced

away of electoral fortune; again, no machinery is needed. Fourth, comments, interviews and statements from politicians and other significant figures; this, too, needs no machinery.

I am not just complaining about the waste of money (though since, in the case of the BBC at any rate, it is our money that is being wasted, I certainly feel that complaint is justified); there is a more fundamental criticism. Both programmes, now little better than hoaxes, dangerously trivialize the whole political process, flashing lights and computer printouts and mechanical forecasts and pseudo-scientific, pseudo-objective analyses will, if presented with enough surface skill and polish, tend to make people believe that this is what an election is about. And it isn't. An election is about 30,000,000 individual choices, based on hundreds of millions of impressions and contradictory impulses and feelings, which go to make up the infinitely complex web of political balance and battlefield that Parliament is. If the television programme on election night presents politics as a game, the voters will in time begin to think that it is a game, and that neither their vote nor the outcome matters any more than the result of a game.

There would be a very dangerous tendency to creep into our democracy. At one moment in the long night, the talk turned to the opinion-polls; Robin Day described them fiercely as "a corruption of the democratic process". The champion of democracy though he is, he had failed to see that the entire operation of which he was part is a corruption of the political process beside which the opinion-polls really do constitute only a harmless game. We now have at least a year or two before there will be any further need to think about the election-night operations; the time should be used by the broadcasting authorities to nerve themselves for the vital decision to throw away the entire audio-visual apparatus of machines and present the results as part of democracy rather than electronics.

Times Newspapers Ltd 1974

## Why I now believe in hanging

In nine years in the House of Commons I have voted more than once in favour of the abolition of the death penalty. I have now changed my mind. My decision to do so has now become an easy one to take, but should the matter arise in the new Parliament I will vote for its restoration.

I was an abolitionist not because I had an absolute objection to moral or religious, to society taking the life of one of its members. I was against hanging because I did not believe it to be a unique deterrent against murder, and because I felt that society in the fifties, and even in the sixties, could manage without it. It is the growth of political crime in the seventies as exemplified in the Guildford bomb attack last week upon which my previous conviction was largely based. I see no parallel or analogy between the punishment of crime within a society, and the necessary self-defence of a society against its enemies. I wish to express my outrage, and the outrage of certain members of those whom I represent in Parliament, at the suffering that is being inflicted on innocent people by the politically motivated Terrorists are neither because I am cowardly, nor because I have deliberately placed the ends of political objectives before the means of civilized behaviour, and by so doing, have declared war against us all.

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It is important that security be improved—as Mr Sir Levin has written, but absolute security is impossible to achieve. I fear I shall not see retribution. Punishment must be a valid or an effective answer to terrorism, although I am not sure that it is. What, but unless the public permitted a catharsis, an opportunity to express its disappointment, if you like, an opportunity to express its disappointment at indiscriminate killing, at maintaining, we may rupture the links between people and Parliament, bonds that have been long loosened.

I have written this, not in view. Faced with a threat, a society itself from its own greater emphasis must be upon the retributive element. The imposition of the death penalty for political killing should not take the form of a higher security, intelligence policies, or even of a necessary clemency, but its imposition would be an act of recognition that there exists a growing, legitimate body of opinion within and outside Parliament that demands to be satisfied. It is not a matter of opinion to subordinate himself to majority opinion. Nevertheless, the matter of capital punishment where the arguments for and against are so evenly balanced it is hard to deny an overwhelming public demand.

Julian Critchley  
(The author is Conservative MP for Aldershot.)

## The Times Diary

No panic but still plenty of buying

man bought two lots of the scent and then women started thrusting £1 notes forward. Later, when my reporter spoke to the West End, big spending is expected. Large stores have been reporting increased spending every Christmas since inflation began to blow about four years ago. If this cost money, it follows that people will pay more for them, while the money lasts. Nobody my reporter spoke to in Oxford Street yesterday seriously believed the election result had set off panic buying.

But a John Lewis manager said he had seen signs of anxiety buying. "A man came in the other day," he said, "and bought a colour television and then thought a bit and bought a hi-fi set as well. I asked him if he'd won the lottery and he said: 'No, but I want to spend my money while it's worth something.'"

Elsewhere, a soberly dressed tax inspector was looking closely at mock antique displayed bookcase which was selling for £335. "I wish I could afford to panic buy," he said mournfully, "but I just haven't the money."

Street vendors of bracelets and scent were doing their usual sharp-eyed business. One was selling what he claimed was £9-worth of scent for an alarmingly low £2. Lowly pattern: "It's all as advertised in New York and London. If you can get it cheaper anywhere else I'll give you £500 for the charity of your choice." One

It had been arranged since last June and would have attracted a large audience. Air Vice-Marshal Stewart Menaul, director-general of the institute, says that Shazli cancelled on orders from Cairo. The decision took the institute by surprise: Shazli had been on the telephone to finalize arrangements at the end of last week.

Shazli was recalled to Cairo at short notice last month after he had been reported as criticizing the Egyptian political leadership on their conduct of the October war at a reception given in London by the Arab Students' Federation.

**Sewer man**  
A group of London luminaries gathered in Maida Vale yesterday to pay homage to "one of the giants of the underground, the creator of perhaps the eighth wonder of the world, the main drainage system of our great metropolis". Ellis Hillman, chairman of the London Subterranean Survey Association, who was responsible for this enthusiastic hyperbole, suggested one of the Greater London Council's blue plaques to commemorate Sir Joseph Bazelgette in April, 1969, and it was unveiled yesterday on the sewer builder's childhood home, 17 Hamilton Terrace.

The tribute was belated consolation for the fact that when the GLC's predecessor, the London County Council, came into existence Sir Joseph was forced

difficult to find a married man who believes in hanging terrorists.

After what seems a long generation to the left—Karl Marx on social justice—this series returns to its right-wing muttons with Sir Geoff Howe talking of the necessity of private enterprise, followed by Brian Faulkner on leadership, security, intelligence policies, or even of a necessary clemency, but its imposition would be an act of recognition that there exists a growing, legitimate body of opinion within and outside Parliament that demands to be satisfied. It is not a matter of opinion to subordinate himself to majority opinion. Nevertheless, the matter of capital punishment where the arguments for and against are so evenly balanced it is hard to deny an overwhelming public demand.

**Helping out**  
The London taxi driver has come in for well deserved praise from a New Zealand family. Mr and Mrs S. N. Seton of Wellington flew to the country to be with the daughter, son-in-law and three grandchildren who were badly injured in the terrorist bomb explosion at the Tower of London last July.

During the seven weeks they were in England they made about 60 journeys from Highgate to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and were carried free of the time by drivers of London-wide Radio Taxis. The journey would have cost them about £2 each way.

New twist to the shortages: my consumer advice service, advised you to chop kitchen towels in half to make toilet rolls. At Sainsbury's in Wandsworth the weekend they had no toilet rolls, fancy deep purple ones, but were clean out of kitchen towels. I suppose you could now tape toilet rolls together—but who wants purple kitchen towels?

You will recall that in the summer, catching the national mood exactly, the Rev. Basil Watson can a series there on neuroses. For the autumn he plans to bring on still heavier and gloomier artillery with an agonizing series of Tuesday talks about our national condition, pompously entitled: "For such a time as this."

They begin next Tuesday with Sir John Donaldson, formerly of the Industrial Relations Court, talking about respect for the law—or the lack of it, which he perhaps knows rather more about. Then Ralph Harris of the Institute of Economic Affairs will talk about the morality of capitalism—or again, as some would say, the lack of that.

PHS





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## WHO WILL THE NEXT LEADER BE?

It became clear over the weekend that it is not possible for Mr. Heath to remain as leader of the Conservative Party. There can be no doubt that he will in season accept the verdict of his party. A large number of Conservative members of Parliament still respect and admire his leadership, though like any other leader he has enemies and critics. However his friends and critics alike found during the election that he simply did not enjoy enough personal support among the general public to be an effective leader at a future election. For all practical purposes this view is unanimous.

This is not the moment to tempt a summary of his work in the country. The Times has been through a period of sympathy to the Conservative Party, and we have it throughout an admiration for its integrity and strength of character. In a historic perspective he will be seen to have served a country by no means badly, here his country would not follow him it was sometimes because he saw more clearly than an electorate were willing to do so the future dangers were to be. Nevertheless a verdict has to be reached. A party cannot be led to go on under a leader who does not command sufficient support and some degree of enthusiasm.

Within a fairly short time the Conservative Party in the Commons will have to choose a new leader who will not only fight the next election and may lead a party for a decade or more. A weekend also showed that there is no consensus on the question who this leader ought to be. Conservative members of Parliament mention many names. Whitelaw is obviously the runner, but Sir Keith Joseph, Mr. Prior, Mr. du Cann and, from outside the House of Commons, Sir Christopher Soames, all have supporters at this stage. So would Mr. Carr if it were thought wanted to stand. The decision will be taken purely by the Conservative MPs, but they take account of the feelings in their own constituencies.

### negative

The first reactions of Conservative members of Parliament have been rather negative. They say they cannot go on with Mr. Heath, though many of them give him to be the ablest and most manly in the parliamentary party. Mr. Whitelaw has both strength and the disadvantage of being a front runner. It is widely assumed that he will succeed to the leadership if none of the other candidates develops sufficient support, but members rather unfairly concentrating their minds on his deficiencies rather than on his virtues.

Those who remember a rather bitter campaign of doubt against Mr. Butler in 1963 will know that Mr. Whitelaw's succession is not assured. There is in fact strong case to be made for Mr. Whitelaw. He is very good at dealing with people; after the weary and years of the Heath leadership he would create a more open atmosphere at the top of the Conservative Party, if sometimes her an explosive one. He is a man of great courage, rather his policies in Ireland, the right to work, his actual idling of Ireland was more successful than that of any British politician in living memory and Irish are about the most difficult people in the world to deal with.

His critics worry about his findings Castle image on television. It is not clear what the public would make of it. He might be seen as a warm Englishman or he might be seen as a man of great courage, rather his policies in Ireland, the right to work, his actual idling of Ireland was more successful than that of any British politician in living memory and Irish are about the most difficult people in the world to deal with.

Obviously the crisis of this Parliament and of the next election is likely to be an economic one. It is arguable that it would be a good combination for Whitelaw to lead the Con-

servative Party and for Sir Keith Joseph to do their economic thinking for them, but Mr. Whitelaw would be in the difficult position of having no real idea of whether Sir Keith Joseph was getting it right or not. For these reasons the balance of opinion in the Conservative Party in Parliament seems to be that Mr. Whitelaw would be a workable leader, and one that many people would welcome on personal grounds, but that it would not be an ideal arrangement. There is also a small minority who are bitterly opposed and think that the choice would be disastrous.

### Powerful

Unfortunately negative feelings predominate about the other candidates as well. This makes the timing of Mr. Heath's departure rather difficult to judge. Granted that he has to go, should the Conservatives be given more time to think of the best successor, or will a quick decision avert a period of damaging mutual criticism and intrigue?

There seems to be a view that Mr. Prior and Mr. Carr would not wish to run against Mr. Whitelaw, and it is not clear that Mr. Carr wants to be leader of the Conservative Party at any time. Mr. Carr is a man with a sense of duty, but he does not leave the impression of being a man with a thrusting personal ambition. Mr. Prior belongs to a group of younger members of the Shadow Cabinet, including Mr. Peter Walker and Mr. Gilmour, who might well be considered for the vacancy next time round but do not seem likely this time. Apart from anything else the Conservative Party is genuinely very uncertain about who ought to be the new leader; that situation always favours an older man who is likely to go on for a shorter period.

Sir Keith Joseph and Mr. du Cann are both candidates with considerable support among the serious economic right wing of the Conservative Party. Sir Keith Joseph is a powerful debater and has, along with Mr. Gilmour, a fine intellect. Those who support him do not all expect him to win, but believe, which may very well be true, that a good show of support will help to get the shadow Chancellor for him. Some of those who oppose him accept that he would make a brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer, but believe that he is too much of an intellectual introvert to be a successful party leader or Prime Minister. Although there is strong support for his monetarist views there is also strong, and intellectually formidable, opposition.

### Practical

It is not clear that Mr. du Cann is going to stand for the leadership. Nor, indeed, is it yet clear who would stand apart from Mr. Whitelaw. Mr. du Cann has a solid chunk of support—not all of it on the right of the party. They argue that he has not been in any way discredited by the failures, as they see them, of the Heath administration, of which he was not a member; that he is an excellent practical politician with a gift for rousing constituency speeches; that he understands the economic questions, and indeed has had a successful career in the City, and that he could heal the breaches in the parliamentary party because he knows the backbenchers very well.

On the other hand it has to be recorded that there is an equally solid group which is opposed to Mr. du Cann to a degree which the other candidates do not seem to face. He seems to have attracted a measure of personal hostility from which Mr. Whitelaw or Sir Keith Joseph are fortunately free. He is attacked by the group on the grounds that his City career has been concerned in speculative finance; that he is—as indeed he is—the “banker to Lorrho”. One could suspect that Mr. du Cann is in fact both a stronger candidate and a more controversial figure than is at present recognized. He is in a way the Harold Wilson of the situation, an expert professional politician, admired by some and distrusted by others, who has been at odds with the regime that is coming to an end. Of course the Heath establishment

until, as pointed out in an article by my colleague Graham Zellick last week, the Home Office bowed to pressure from the European Commission of Human Rights. Now we have the shocking revelation of the secret special control unit at Wakefield, to which persistent “subverters of prison order” are transferred to undergo 90 days solitary confinement, locked in a cell for 23 hours a day, and a further 90 days limited association, under the threat that a single act of misbehaviour may send the prisoner back to day one, with a further 90 days solitary confinement.

The impact of prolonged solitary confinement is well known from the experiences of detainees in South Africa, graphically illustrated in Ruth First's book *17 Days*. Depression, hallucinations, permanent psychological scarring, sometimes even insanity—these are the results of lengthy isolation, exacerbated by fear engendered by the threat that

would like to survive Mr. Heath, and they would prefer a candidate, like Mr. Whitelaw or Mr. Prior, from their own ranks.

There are serious supporters for Mrs. Thatcher notably among those who have worked with her, almost all of whom, whether they support her for the leadership or not, have come to admire her very much. She is undoubtedly a very able politician, intelligent, constructive and hardworking. The opposition to her is partly that she is thought to be too right wing; that she would make the Conservatives too much of a middle class party, and partly that she is not one of those women who have a strong electoral appeal. There does not seem to be anywhere near enough support to make Mrs. Thatcher a significant candidate.

The same can be said at this stage of Sir Christopher Soames. Theoretically a very strong case can be made out for bringing Sir Christopher Soames back in the way that Sir Alec was brought back in 1963. It would be perfectly easy to manage. There is no difficulty in finding a member already thinking of retiring to give up his seat for the leadership of the party. Sir Christopher Soames, like Mr. du Cann, is free from the responsibility of the late administration; far from being a Heath man, he is a man Mr. Heath has not wanted back. He is probably the strongest personality of all the possible candidates, and certainly has the longest and broadest political experience. He is the only major international figure apart from Mr. Heath that the Conservative Party has left in active political life, now that Sir Alec has retired. He has mastered the very complicated international economic problems, which lie at the heart of political policy, in the course of his work as a European Commissioner. He is probably the best debater of any of this group except Sir Keith Joseph. He would present the same upper class image as Mr. Whitelaw, but in a more formidable way.

The crucial fact is that in the area of support, except in the “marginals” too many Conservative voters did not come out. They were bemused. The machine felt alienated, the grassroots ignored. To suddenly make the least popular of the three national political leaders the centre of a campaign for national unity would have baffled an advertising genius. Simpler souls read it as surrender.

To some of course the appeal seemed aimed to mask failures in the area of policy. The will to win, and power, the February electoral decision, the record over inflation and deficit financing, insensitivities in Scotland and even the dubious nationalisation of Rolls-Royce. The dichotomies between the area of support and the area of power robbed the party of the will to win. It was not so much Mr. Heath who failed but the monolith of apparition of inferior quality he created, a suburban rather than a Venetian oligarchy. By silence, by consent or by sloth the whole parliamentary party is responsible.

What then should be done? Time may not be on the nation's side. It could be on that of the Conservatives. With a working majority for all practical purposes of thirty, Mr. Wilson could well run a full term. First the Protean qualities of the Conservative Party must be allowed to re-emerge to create a clearer philosophy of action and that must be done and can only be done on the floor of the House of Commons. Second whoever is to lead the Conservative Party must break the authoritarian system of leadership which has been the party's curse since Churchill's concept in opposition of not having official fixed shadow spokesmen for each department. Instead we should rely more on parliamentary performance, a system which produced Macmillan's cabinet and such men as the late Mr. Macleod.

Third the Conservative areas of support and power must be drawn closer together. As a first step the 1922 Committee should surrender its monopoly of electing the national leader. For the interim and as soon as a wider electoral base must be agreed, until a proper popular constitution has been established. In the Parliamentary Party Mr. Heath still stands out head and shoulders above the rest.

The probability is therefore that Mr. Heath will go fairly quickly, and that Mr. Whitelaw will be elected to succeed him. It is only a probability because the Conservative Party in Parliament is not yet at all sure whom it ought to choose. All they certainly know so far is that they have got to make a change, whether they like it or not. It will be very interesting to see how the process of selection develops when members of Parliament have returned to Westminster and have had a chance to discuss the choice with each other; they should give themselves at least a little time. It is right that it is they who should have the choice. Apart from the one possible candidate who is not a member of the present House, members of Parliament have had the chance to see all the candidates at work and in leisure for many years. If they cannot make the judgment correctly no one else can.

## Conservatives after the election: Mr Heath's leadership

From Sir Robert Carr

Sir, In view of the questions raised in open discussion about the future leadership of the Conservative Party, I hope and trust that the party will not allow that issue to play any part in its thinking for at least 12 months.

Mr. Heath is a courageous and sensitive leader, and his change of style seen in the recent election did much to bring him renewed support. I hope the parliamentary party will give its leader the support he deserves, and scorn any attempt from any quarter to replace him. Yours faithfully, ROBERT CARR, Wrotham Water, Wrotham, Kent, October 14.

From Mr. Hugh Fraser, Conservative MP for Stafford and Stone

Sir, If for the nation, as you say, there may be some comfort in the electoral result, for the Conservative Party there can be none. In spite of Labour's lurch to the left, the Conservatives since February have lost 1,500,000 votes. In Scotland the Unionists have been humiliated and in Northern Ireland the faithful Conservative Party has been destroyed.

Merely to keep one's fingers crossed in the hopes of an economic cataclysm destroying Labour is no more productive than it is patriotic. A profound analysis is needed. The Conservative Party has defined the two areas of politics as the “politics of support”, that is appeal and organization, and the “politics of power”, that is policy and action. In both areas the present Tory party has failed miserably. The two areas have actually established contradictions.

The crucial fact is that in the area of support, except in the “marginals” too many Conservative voters did not come out. They were bemused. The machine felt alienated, the grassroots ignored. To suddenly make the least popular of the three national political leaders the centre of a campaign for national unity would have baffled an advertising genius. Simpler souls read it as surrender.

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shoulders above the oligarchy he has created. If the Conservative nation wants a new leadership they must persevere long outside that grouping.

The crisis in the Conservative Party the so-called Berkeley Constitution into which Sir Alec Douglas-Home was forced is about as helpful to Tory choice as Mr. Humphry Berkeley himself who has just been defeated as a Labour candidate.

For the Tories with the Liberal vote to make a new leadership static, the power base is still there. New organization and a new form of leadership can and must be found to seize it. Yours sincerely, HUGH FRASER, House of Commons, October 13.

From Mr. Peter Temple-Morris, Conservative MP for Leominster

Sir, I am sure you agree with that part of your leading article today (October 12) which says that the Conservative Party was perhaps fortunate in this election. At the same time it is perhaps useful to look at those forces which could have made the result extremely unfortunate.

After two hard battles with the Liberals this year I look on efforts to accomplish a reorientation of the party with something less than enthusiasm. That does not prevent me from saying that I entirely agree with the idea that British democracy would be infinitely better and more secure were there a social democratic alternative to the Conservative Party. However, recent efforts to promote such a reorientation have been both wrong and appalling in the risk they have run with the future of the Tory party. To seize on the Liberals in general and a few odd rebels in particular and believe that somehow the Labour Party is going to split shows a certain desperation only compatible with the state of our country.

The basic fact of the matter is that the Labour Party is and has shown itself to be the most powerful political force in the country. Its vote does not trifle with the luxury of a Liberal challenge and knows where its best interest is. The party has undoubted talent at the top and would not dream of tearing itself apart whilst there was the slightest possibility of government. For better or worse they are now in government.

Last February Labour was put in because of Liberal intervention and it became quite clear that the Liberals could only win in Tory seats. Yet incredibly many people thought that to back the Liberals was a way towards social democracy. As a Liberal from Christopher Mayhew downwards moved in on Tory seats a few somehow had visions that all this would reorientate or moderate the Labour Party. It is too simple to say that the only thing that will break up the Labour Party is a succession of defeats and the only instrument for that is a moderate Tory Party uncumbered by Liberals competing for the same vote.

I am thankful that we have done so well in this election and that the Liberal threat is effectively finished. We now have a chance to reorganise and regroup during a period of Labour government with a mercifully small majority. This must be done gracefully and quickly. The Tory party must not again forget that a non-egalitarian party must be attractive and sympathetic if it is to have a chance of success. It must have a vision of the future and efforts to rediscover these lost fundamentals those closest involved will act with both the dignity and the dispatch necessary to preserve that dignity. Yours faithfully, PETER TEMPLE-MORRIS, House of Commons, October 12.

From Mr. J. E. R. Wainwright

Sir, After the February election most Conservatives were shattered at the failure to alter the party leadership, and now that the latter has inevitably lost a third general

election perhaps the charge of disloyalty will be withheld when a desperate plea for change is made by this former Conservative parliamentary candidate. This is still basically a Conservative country and it would not have required much ingenuity to defeat a government riddled with political envy and infested with mad schemes of nationalization and industry bashing. But how could the electors be expected to bring back an Administration which made so many wrong decisions and implemented them with unique boorishness? Once more it is proved that the voter is indifferent to socialism but simply will not risk a repetition of the 1970 Tory team. The Prime Minister has now won four general elections in 10 years. Why? Res ipsa loquitur.

If the Conservative Party is to survive it has to make a clean sweep and render itself attractive once again to an electorate which is highly responsive to its true ideals. You are passionately urged to bring your influence to bear to achieve this result, and thus transform and elevate the political scene. Yours faithfully, JOHN WAINWRIGHT, The Old Rectory, Ripe, Nr. Lewes, Sussex, October 11.

From Mr. Humphry Berkeley

Sir, In the leadership proposals which I made to Sir Alec Douglas-Home, which are reproduced in full in George Hutchinson's biography of Edward Heath, paragraph 15 reads: "Provision should also be made for the periodical re-election of a Party Leader. It would probably be convenient for the Leader of the Party to be re-elected at the beginning of each Parliament." This was the only proposal which I made to Sir Alec which he was unable to accept. Yours faithfully, HUMPHRY BERKELEY, Three Pages Yard, Chiswick W4, October 14.

## National Theatre's needs

From Mr. Oscar Lewenstein and others

Sir, Quite naturally, the aims and ambitions of Britain's new National Theatre have attracted a great deal of public attention in recent weeks. The ambitions are high, attractive and extensive. They are also going to cost a great deal of money. While wishing Peter Hall all the good fortune he will certainly need if he is to fill his three theatres with performances of quality, we feel that it is important in this stage to make it clear that serious dangers may well arise from the occupation by the National of so elaborate and prestigious a complex.

First, there is danger in the demand which will be made by the National Theatre on the resources of the Arts Council. Next year these demands seem likely to absorb something like 25 per cent of the Council's annual drama budget. Progress in recent years should not blind us to the fact that the arts are still severely underfunded in this country, particularly outside London. The National Theatre must receive the subsidy it needs—but never at the expense of the nation's other subsidized theatres. And if, as seems probable, we must face the prospect of cuts in the real value of grants, this must be “across the board”. The National's name, and its huge initial ambitions cannot exempt it from the same obligation to economize as the rest of us.

Perhaps an even more important danger is the drain, which can already be felt, on resources other than financial. For example, to staff its three auditoria the National Theatre is said to be seeking 140 skilled technicians. It is doubtful whether there are many more than that number working in all the theatres of the country. From our own experience we can attest that the National has been busy for some time already, endeavouring to attract technicians and staff from other theatres with offers of salaries far in excess of anything these theatres can afford to pay. The implications of this are unhealthy.

The National Theatre is the largest single theatrical venture in this country. Its work will doubtless conform to the highest standards. But this does not mean that equally worthwhile, equally important work will not continue to spring from all sorts of different, sometimes unexpected, sources. Only thus will the theatre as a living art continue to survive and flourish. Mr. Hall has said that he wishes to make the National “the nation's theatre”. This is an effective slogan; but the nation has many theatres already. It is not always beautiful. The size and the status of the new National Theatre must not be allowed to drain or to enfeeble the other theatres of the nation. This, we suggest, is now a dangerous possibility.

Yours faithfully, OSCAR LEWENSTEIN, Artistic Director, Royal Court Theatre, 13 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. LINDSAY ANDERSON, Associate Artistic Director, Royal Court Theatre, 13 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. PETER CHEESMAN, Artistic Director, Victoria Theatre, Stoke-on-Trent. MICHAEL CROFT, Director, National Youth Theatre, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. FRANK DUNLOP, Director, The Young Vic, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. MICHAEL ELLIOT, Joint Artistic Director, '69 Theatre Co., Manchester. RICHARD EYRE, Theatre Director, The Playhouse, Nottingham. HOWARD GIBBENS, Director, The Bush Theatre, 37 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. JOHN HARRISON, Director, Leeds Playhouse, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. EVAN HOOPER, Director, Green-which Theatre, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. PETER JAMES, Artistic Director, The Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. JOAN LITTLEWOOD, Artistic Director, Theatre Royal, Stratford East. CHARLES MAROWITZ, Artistic Director, Open Space Theatre, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. ROBERT ROBERTSON, Director, Prospect Theatre Company, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Sloane Square, SW1, October 14.

### Use of TV film in court

From Mr. Benedict Birnberg  
Sir, What is this new case that has crept into our lives—the untouchable journalist and cameraman? According to the Radio and Television Safeguards Committee, the television news film in evidence in court in demonstration cases would put journalists and camera crews in danger of personal violence. It is not said from whom but presumably, since the Committee refers to the film in prosecution of “demonstrations of police” or “aggravated demonstrators or police officers. What an incredible doctrine. Shall we hear next from the Police Federation claiming immunity of police officers on the same grounds? Or magistrates declining to convict; or judges to sentence? Yours faithfully, BENEDICT BIRNBERG, 4 Eliot Place, Blackheath, SE3.

### 'British Ally'

From Sir John Lawrence  
Sir, Mr. Horace White (October 11) is, of course, right in saying that *British Ally* (in Russian *Britanskoye Soyuznik*) was printed and published in the Soviet Union. That is one reason why it was so successful and the point has some historical importance. Except for a period of months immediately after the 1905 revolution, *Britanskoye Soyuznik* is the only uncensored newspaper ever to have circulated freely throughout either the Soviet Union or the Tsarist Empire, which preceded it. *Britanskoye Soyuznik* is still vividly remembered by the old generation, and those who are younger have heard about it from their parents. On my visits to the Soviet Union I often meet people who tell me they have a complete file, which they frequently consult. Yours faithfully, JOHN LAWRENCE, Chairman, The Great Britain-USSR Association, 14 Grosvenor Place, SW1.

### ison remand system

in Professor R. M. Goode

I have always been a strong supporter of the law enforcement facilities of this country, with considerable sympathy for prison errors and staff, whose duties working conditions are, to say least, unenviable. Nevertheless, I am impelled to say that the Home Office, by its policies in relation to its administration over the past years, is in danger of acquiring a reputation for indifference, callousness and sheer inhumanity. First, we have a long-standing tradition in which those remanded custody to await trial are locked most of the day for six months in conditions of degradation and squalor, four or more to a cell, with no night-time toilet facilities other than a cell bucket. Next, refusal by the Home Office to take actions against the prison authorities for negligent medical treatment—a refusal persisted in

the punishment may become indefinitely prolonged. Unbelievably, transfer to such a regime is labelled by the prison department a mere matter of administration, not a question of punishment. It follows that the prisoner is denied all right of appeal, all access to normal channels of representation. Alone in a locked cell, 23 hours a day, for 90 days—mere administration! I am not a believer in indulgent treatment towards hardened criminals. But such a regime is uncivilized, inhuman and almost certainly illegal. The Home Secretary is widely respected for his understanding and humanity. It is to be hoped that he will give immediate instructions to bring this dangerous practice to an end. Yours faithfully, R. M. GOODE, Queen Mary College, University of London, Faculty of Laws, Mile End Road, E1, October 14.

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### Trafalgar Square plans

From Mr. David Cobbold

Sir, I have read with interest Mr. Osbert Lancaster's letter (October 11) and the admirable reply of Mr. John Hale (October 12). There is, I think, no question of the National Gallery becoming “the stamping ground for public relations firms” as I am sure that this is something which the Board of Trustees would never permit. The Westminster City Council is, however, grateful to the Trustees for making space available in the National Gallery because it was so obviously right that these plans should be displayed in a building to which the public have easy access and particularly in one where immediate comparisons with the existing buildings can be made. There is no question of “sponsorship” either by the National Gallery or by the Westminster City Council; the purpose of the exhibition is simply to establish public reaction in advance of the proposals being considered by the city council's town planning committee. Yours faithfully, DAVID COBOLD, Westminster Town Planning Committee, City of Westminster, Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, SW1, October 14.

### Poets' corner

From Miss A. R. Marden

Sir, On revisiting Thomas Hardy's grave in Stinsford churchyard a year ago I was surprised and gratified to discover C. Day Lewis's grave a few feet away. I imagine this must have been arranged according to his wishes, and as Mr. Parsons concedes in *Poets' Corner* has long commemorated “numerous indifferent versifiers”. I do not regard the omission of a tablet commemorative of Day Lewis as a slight to him as a poet, though I fully appreciate that the honours accorded to the late W. H. Auden could be regarded as a regrettable neglect of what is due to Day Lewis.

To associate Day Lewis with

Hardy and a country churchyard in West Dorset, however, seem far happier and more suitable than to think of him in connexion with a dark corner of Westminster Abbey, however august and time-honoured such a place of memorial may be. Yours faithfully, A. R. MARDEN, 11 St. Ann's Court, Salisbury, Wiltshire, October 11.

### Oil pricing policies

From Mr. William Sholto

Sir, Use of the term “Arab oil producers” by the press is unfortunate when it leads to misunderstandings as evidence by Dame Freya Stark's letter (October 3). The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has many non-Arab members (eg Venezuela, Nigeria, Iran and Indonesia). Such countries are hardly likely to base their pricing policies on the state of relations between Israel and her four Arab neighbours.

While it is true that of the total world crude oil output of 2,800m tonnes in 1973, 1,025m was produced in the Middle East, hardly any came from countries involved in the 1973 war. In fact Egypt and Syria between them produced only 13.9m tonnes. There seems little evidence to support the view that any development in the dispute between Israel and her neighbours would affect oil prices either way. On the contrary, the two issues appear to be distinct and separate. For instance, Iran (a non-Arab country) has hitherto favoured higher oil prices while Saudi Arabia (an avowed ally of Egypt and Syria) seems to prefer moderation in pricing policy. How does Dame Freya Stark explain this? And does she seriously believe oil prices would fall if, by some miracle, the Arab-Israel conflict were to be settled? A fundamental rethink is necessary in the economic problems caused by the oil price increases are to be solved. Putting heads together is one thing; but burying them in

the sands of irrelevancy will be of no avail. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM D. SHOLTO, 39 Windsor Road, N3.

### From Mr. Edgar Fromm

Sir, Perhaps you would allow me to make a brief reply to Dame Freya Stark's letter (October 3). The implementation of the United Nations resolution to which Dame Freya refers could very likely become a quick reality if prior to the start of peace negotiations all Arab countries—as well as her military supplier, Russia—were to give Israel a cash-for-guarantee for her future existence. In the absence of such a guarantee Jews have too often glanced into the burning ovens in their history to afford allowing their state to be decimated otherwise. Yours sincerely, EDGAR FROMM, 63 Brookland Rise, Hampstead Garden Suburb, NW11.

### Oak-planting admiral

From Commander Charles F. Walker  
Sir, Mr. R. S. Hopling in his letter (October 5) has evidently been misinformed when he states that “Lord Nelson walked about his native Norfolk planning acorns in order to replenish the supply of oak trees which had been felled to build ships for the defence of our shores”. It was, in fact, his friend and second-in-command at Trafalgar, Lord Collingwood, who planted acorns for this purpose, not in Norfolk but on his estate in Northumberland. An admirable though somewhat reluctant sailor, his heart was always in the English countryside rather than in the sea. As for his good intentions, by the time his acorns reached maturity our ships were no longer built of oak. I am, Sir, etc. CHARLES F. WALKER, Farnham, Dorset, Northfield, Sussex.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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### Increase of 1/2pc in retail index indicates spending is still buoyant

By Melvin Westlake  
Consumer spending is still surprisingly buoyant. The index of retail sales, released yesterday by the Department of Industry, increased just under 1/2 per cent in September to 112.17—100 seasonally adjusted.

#### RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry.

	Sales by volume 1971=100	New credit extended £m
1972 Q1	105.8	2,497
1972 Q2	102.1	575
1972 Q3	104.6	612
1972 Q4	107.2	638
1973 Q1	109.5	670
1973 Q2	110.7	2,871
1973 Q3	111.8	761
1973 Q4	108.0	681
1974 Q1	110.5	717
1974 Q2	112.3	712
1974 Q3	110.1	676
1974 Q4	107.2	612
Q2 p	111.1	—
Jan	109.5	798
Feb	110.3	186*
March	110.4	192*
April	107.9	201*
May	105.4	208*
June	108.1	205*
July	109.5	216
Aug	111.5	215
Sept p	112.0	—

p Provisional.

Although the latest figures are only provisional, they reinforce the trend showing that the level of spending has turned to that of last winter before three-day working. With this recovery, the level of consumer expenditure in the first quarter of this year was 10 per cent above the depressed level of the first six months, though still marginally below the average level in the second half of 1973.

### Surge in wholesale costs

Tim Congdon  
Wholesale prices, which rose 1/2 per cent in September, are at a similar rate to previous months this year, but that inflation is stabilised at 20 per cent.

Materials and fuel have been almost constant, and it is becoming more difficult to regard them as the principal inflationary influence. Higher wages are clearly the overriding factor now.

### Pilkington £150m expansion shelved

By Edward Townsend

Pilkington Brothers, Britain's sole manufacturer of flat glass, announced yesterday that it was shelving for an indefinite period its £150m world-wide expansion programme.

The company said it had decided it was prudent to delay decisions on the commitment of money to its capital programme until such time as essential changes in taxation and price control are made.

Half of the company's planned investment, which was to have been spread over three years, starting in April this year, related to expansion of the group's United Kingdom facilities. About £50m was for a new float glass factory in St Helens, Lancashire, due to have begun operations in 1977.

Pilkington said that successive reviews of its investment programme had shown that inflation had been at a higher rate than predicted. Fuel, raw materials, wages and salaries were all "severe added costs".

"The increases in corporation tax and the continued refusal to accept for tax purposes accounting methods which recognise the damaging effects of inflation, have all combined to drain cash from industry and have put at risk many plans based on using that cash for investment in new plant."

The company said that no commitments would be taken for the time being in connection with any major new investment in the United Kingdom and that all other capital projects were under critical examination.

Sir Alastair Pilkington, the chairman, said: "There is an urgent need to remove as many as possible of the current distortions and uncertainties so that companies can plan ahead with understanding and confidence."

The opening of the new St Helens plant was to have coincided with the closure of a nearby existing sheet glass plant and the 450 workers were to have been transferred.

The company admitted that demand in the United Kingdom for flat glass had fallen due to uncertainty in the building and motor industries, its two chief customers.

### US expects record trade deficit of \$5,000m

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Oct 14  
The United States Department of Commerce is forecasting a 1974 trade deficit of about \$5,000m (over £2,175m).

Mr. Frederick, Deputy Secretary of Commerce, told American business leaders at the weekend: "Had the price of petroleum imports remained at pre-embargo levels, our trade account for 1974 would be about \$2,000m in surplus instead of towards a deficit of perhaps \$5,000m."

Mr. Dent told a meeting of the Business Council (an organization of about 150 chairmen of America's largest companies) that there is a danger that the exchange rate of the dollar would become unrealistic because of dirty floating by other countries and that this could produce increased calls for isolationist policies and trade protectionism.

As it is, he said, the oil price developments of the last year have completely distorted the "substantial and dramatic" improvement in America's basic international competitive position that was produced by the devaluation of the dollar in August 1973.

He pointed out that in the first eight months of this year, the US imported 2.5 per cent less oil than in the same period a year ago, and yet the cost of importing oil to the end of August 1974 rose to \$15,800m against a total of just \$4,400m in the first eight months of 1973.

Mr. Dent cautioned that the benefits of devaluation are of uncertain duration and impact. He said these benefits "have been substantially eroded since mid-1973 by the artificial strengthening of the dollar, not due to any real economic improvements, but because of speculation about future capital movements."

Questioned on this statement, the Secretary of Commerce blamed dirty floating by other countries for this strengthening, and refuted the suggestion that capital flows have reflected increased confidence in the outlook for the United States economy compared to other major developed industrial countries.

He firmly refused to name the countries that he said were practising "dirty floats and market intervention". His statements clash with recent remarks by both Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve System, and Mr. William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, who have said that international cooperation is now working well and leading to an avoidance of artificial and engineered exchange rates.

Mr. Dent stressed that these "artificial pressures on the value of the dollar may well strengthen the supporters of trade protectionism and economic isolation", and he said America must play a role in increasing world trade, and to do this the best step is to pass the Trade Reform Bill.

Dr. Carl on world deficits, page 20

### Belgian bank uncovers 'irregular' exchange losses of up to £27m

From David Cross

Brussels, Oct 14

Belgium's second largest bank, the Banque de Bruxelles, announced today that it had uncovered a number of "irregular, unrecorded and unauthorized" foreign exchange deals.

But, a statement reassured clients, "the bank's internal reserves are amply sufficient to cover losses which might result from the winding up of the foreign exchange positions".

The statement went on: "Appropriate measures have been taken in agreement with the National Bank of Belgium and the Banking Commission to wind up these positions in conformity with the instructions given by the authorities and the traditional policy of the bank."

A court official stated later today that the bank's losses could range from 1,000m to 2,500m Belgian francs (£11m to £27.7m).

M. M. W. de Clecq, the Belgian Minister of Finance, said there would be legal investigations following a judicial complaint filed by the bank's directors with the general prosecutor's office as well as administrative investigations by the Banking Control Commission and the national bank.

Banking sources said the four men involved have been suspended.

The bank is loosely linked with Barclays Bank, West Germany's Dresdner Bank, Allgemeine Bank Nederland, Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank of Germany, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, of Italy, and France's Banque Nationale de Paris in associated banks of Europe Corporation.

On its balance-sheet for the fiscal year ended last March 31, the bank stated reserves of 1,600m francs immediately at disposal, in addition to 385 million francs legal reserves and par value stock capital of 4,000m francs.

Our Brussels Correspondent writes: Unlike some recent upsets in the foreign exchange markets, news of the bank's losses came as a surprise to dealers in London. The bank, which in 1972/73 made profits after tax of 765.5m Belgian francs (£8.5m), has a reputation for being conservatively managed with a well-established dealing staff.

Its losses will reinforce the view that even in the most tightly controlled situation it is difficult for banks to keep close control over the day-to-day activities of dealers who are determined to evade internal rules governing foreign exchange dealings.

Among those banks to have incurred heavy losses recently are Lloyds Bank (£33m), Union Bank of Switzerland (reckoned to have lost some \$150m), Westdeutsche Landesbank (more than \$100m) and Franklin National Bank (nearly \$50m).

Israeli bank liquidated: An Israeli bank has ordered final liquidation of the collapsed Israeli-British Bank after unsuccessful attempts by the official receiver to find a purchaser.

During the hearing it was disclosed that the Bank of Israel had paid nearly \$60m (nearly £36m) to creditors of the bank.

Efforts were under way to sell the bank's assets. A week ago the bank's London subsidiary, Israel-British Bank (London) won a temporary reprieve when a petition for a compulsory winding up was adjourned for 28 days in the High Court. It was said that an international rescue operation was being mounted by various central banks, including the Bank of England.

Portuguese suspensions: The administration of Banco Intercontinental Portugues (BIP) has been suspended. The Finance Ministry said. New staff would be appointed by the government.

### Forecast of 15pc fall in UK steel consumption

From Peter Hill

Munich, Oct 14

Steel consumption in Britain may drop by up to 15 per cent next year in sharp contrast to the rise which is projected throughout the rest of the world. This was the forecast today by Mr. Charles B. Baker, secretary-general of the International Iron and Steel Institute.

He was presenting his report to the organization's eighth annual conference. The institute's forecasts were based on information provided in a survey of its membership.

In the case of the United Kingdom the decline implies a fall in the British Steel Corporation's output to the levels of about two years ago.

The latest projections in Britain's case do not take into account any refinatory measures which may be taken by the Government in the likely November Budget and for which industry generally is pressing.

### UDS writes off £4.5m rescue loan

By Our Financial Staff

UDS Group, the multiple tailoring and department store concern, has decided to write off the remaining £4.5m of the £5m it advanced as a partner in the £20m consortium set-up last December to rescue London & County Securities, the "fringe" banking group.

In August Mr. Bernard Lyons, UDS chairman, had given a warning that the previous £500,000 provision was likely to prove inadequate. London & County operated branch banks in UDS stores.

Mr. Lyons said yesterday that the L & C accounts now showed that the continued dramatic fall in property and share prices had contributed to a further substantial erosion in the value of L & C's assets. Last month, First National Finance Corporation wrote another £3.25m off its loan to L & C, bringing the total to £4.25m of the original £5m.

Triumph statement: Following the £2m claim from Sir Denys Lawson against Triumph Investment Trust, Triumph stated yesterday that "protracted negotiations to resolve the disputes relating to the purchase of the National Group of Unit Trusts remaining unresolved, Triumph Investment Trust and Fenwood Securities have entered an appearance in court writ issued on behalf of Sir Denys Lawson and others, and have been advised that they have a good defence and substantial counter claims".

Financial Editor, page 21

### Crop losses cut sugar output by 50,000 tons

By Hugh Clayton

Crop losses from the present British sugarbeet harvest will run at about double the acceptable level, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday. This will lead to a loss of a ton an acre, equivalent to more than 50,000 tons of refined sugar.

"What comes out is the need for farmers' attention to detail", the ministry said. "The machines do not seem to be used to the best advantage. By the end of the season the farmer probably only gets half the rate of work from his machine than he might have expected at the beginning."

The ministry was unveiling a report compiled by its Development and Advisory Service about harvester performance last year. The more sophisticated lifting machinery the more it was likely to be delayed by transport that took the best of the fields.

"This is a management problem for the farmer", the ministry said. "We have found a depressingly similar situation with potatoes."

The report was prepared with the help of the British Sugar Corporation, which has refined all British sugarbeet since 1936 and is now campaigning hard in the EEC for greater British acreage. The ministry said it had heard of crop losses elsewhere where the EEC similar to those in Britain.

It added that 83 per cent of the British crop was still grown on units of less than 40 acres. Last year, more than 30 per cent of harvesters were used for less than 100 hours and more than 50 per cent for less than 150 hours. Many machines are capable of harvesting a considerably greater acreage than at present."

### Court Line ships sale ordered

A High Court Admiralty judge yesterday ordered the sale of two Court Line tankers arrested last month in the wake of the package tour and transport company's collapse.

Judgment with costs was given for Bankers' Trust International, which last year arranged some £8.5m of mortgage finance for the two ships, the 27,500 gross tons Halcyon Skies and the 12,475 gross tons Halcyon Cove. Court Line's liquidator did not appear.

### Panel rejects bid for Unicorp stake

General Mining's partial offer for Union Corporation will not be allowed by the Takeover Panel. Last Thursday the panel's executive ruled against General Mining and an appeal was dismissed yesterday.

The City Code allows a partial bid in a contested situation—Gold Fields of South Africa is the other contender—only with the agreement of the offeror company. Unicorp opposed the GM bid.

### Another Hyams block let

Mr. Harry Hyams, owner of Centre Point, has let another of his empty London office blocks. Space House in Kingsway, which has been tenanted since built about 10 years ago, is to be let to the Civil Aviation Authority, it was revealed yesterday.

The authority's staff were told that the space was for leasing Space House, which is near the present headquarters, have now been completed. But the deal is not yet signed and no details of the rental arrangement were forthcoming.

An authority spokesman did, however, describe the leasing as "a bargain". "We would not be doing it unless it was on advantageous terms. What that means in the light of the current uncertain state of the property market is not immediately clear."

On the basis of £10 per sq foot, the building would command a rental income of £2m per annum. But as Mr. Hyams has succeeded in his cherished wish to let to a single tenant, it is thought that the rent is more likely to be around £1.5m, perhaps even lower.

Last year Mr. Hyams let Telstar House in Paddington to London Transport but the latest arrangement still leaves him with two large unlet office blocks in London, London Bridge House and, of course, Centre Point, where Camden Council has imposed a compulsory purchase order on the 36 maisonettes that form part of the Tottenham Court Road complex.

### Refinery hopes boost shares

Hopes of refinatory moves from the new Government, and suggestions that some Arab states might soon reduce oil prices, brought a strong rise in share prices in London yesterday. The FT index rose by 6.3 to 197.2, and the Times index by 1.95 to 76.13, although some gains were trimmed after doubts arose on the hope of lower oil prices. Turnover however was extremely low, even compared with recent trading.

The property sector remained out of favour. But consumer shares drew encouragement from the interim report from United Drapery Stores. Industrial moved forward, featured by Glaxo Holdings, who reported good results.

### How the markets moved

The Times index: 76.13 + 1.95  
FT index: 197.2 + 6.3

### THE POUND

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.84	1.78
Belgium Sch	44.25	42.25
Belgium Fr	52.75	50.00
Canada \$	7.34	7.29
Denmark Kr	16.45	16.05
Finland Mk	9.05	8.80
France Fr	11.30	11.00
Germany DM	6.20	6.00
Greece Dr	72.00	69.00
Hongkong \$	12.00	11.65
Italy L	1,640.00	1,590.00
Japan Yn	225.00	218.00
Netherlands G	6.35	6.15
Norway Kr	13.10	12.75
Portugal Esc	63.75	59.75
S Africa Rd	1.64	1.57
Spain Pes	137.00	132.00
Sweden Kr	10.50	10.20
Switzerland Fr	7.00	6.75
US \$	2.28	2.23
Yugoslavia Dn	42.00	39.00

Notes for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency dealings.

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### Town & City property sales total £71m

By John Plender

Town & City Properties, whose management has been substantially reorganized since it acquired Sterling Guarantee Trust earlier this year, has contracted or completed £71m of property sales since its financial year-end on March 31.

The annual report, published yesterday, also shows that the sales, mainly of low-yielding properties, were made at a book loss of £2m.

Around £15m of the proceeds came from Prudential Assurance under arrangements whereby the Prudential agreed to make available up to £20m to acquire properties from T & C in its current financial year. The agreement was conditional on the success of the offer for Sterling.

A further £5m of sales to the Prudential are expected in the coming months and other sales are now under negotiation.

A large proportion of the cash has already been received and used to reduce borrowings. Mr. Barry East, who relinquishes his post as chairman to become company president at the forthcoming annual general meeting, has been retained as a consultant until 1980 at a fee of £30,000 per annum and will subsequently be entitled to a pension of £15,000 for the rest of his life.

Arrangements have also been agreed for Mr. East's private surveying firm B. D. East & Co to continue as consultant surveyors to the company.

### INTERIM STATEMENT

**The IDC Group Limited**  
the international designers and constructors

### INTERIM STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN—MR. HOWARD HICKS

he unaudited profits for the half year ended 30th April, 1974, before charging Corporation Tax amounted to £385,534 (1973 £302,929).

My annual statement sent with the accounts for 1973, I stated that the profits for 1974 would be at least maintained at the 1973 level, and I am now able to report that this will be so. I consider it satisfactory in the light of the economic situation that has been with the country all of this year.

he Group will start the next financial year with a very satisfactory order book, and providing we are permitted to execute these orders without the national problems of materials supply and labour relations deteriorating further, the growth of the group should be maintained.

our Directors have declared an interim dividend of 9.26% (1973 8.2%) in respect of the year ending 31st October, 1974; the dividend being payable on 6th December, 1974. My wife and I continue to waive dividends due to us.

	Half year ended 30th April, 1974	Half year ended 30th April, 1973
Profit before taxation	385,534	302,929
taxation provided	184,784	151,413
Profit after taxation	200,750	151,516
Interim dividend declared	9.26%	8.2%
Amount absorbed by this dividend	30,360	25,613

### Who really knows the ins and outs of financing East-West trade?

**MNB**  
THE BANK FOR EAST-WEST TRADE

**The Specialists**  
The specialists in financing East-West trade are Moscow Narodny Bank. With over 50 years experience in promoting trade between East and West, Moscow Narodny is now acknowledged as the bank with the best connections and abilities in this specialised area of trade.

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The Specialists in financing East-West trade  
29/32 King William Street, London E.C.4P 4J5  
Branches in Beirut and Singapore. Total assets exceed £375,000,000



## Dr Carli calls for new assessment on impact of oil deficits for West

Stress, Oct. 14.—Dr Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, has called for new criteria in judging the credit-worthiness of industrial countries, following the near-quadrupling of oil prices.

The present norms were drawn up when the industrialized countries as a group showed a current account surplus compared with the rest of the world. He told the annual assembly of the Italian Forex Club.

These norms should be changed to reflect the new world situation. Industrialized countries were likely to show payments collective deficits for a long time, and should aim to reduce the volume and value of their oil imports.

Dr Carli said the world monetary system seemed able in the short term to cope with the problems posed by higher oil prices, but in the longer term these problems were unmanageable.

The European Economic Com-

munity's financing mechanisms had proved more and more inadequate to deal with higher oil prices, but the Council of Ministers would soon approve an outline law to allow long-term borrowing from oil producers. Backed by a Community guarantee, such funds could then be channelled to EEC countries suffering from payments difficulties.

Dr Carli confirmed that Italy was negotiating to consolidate its short-term borrowing with medium-term Community aid. The earlier EEC credit was granted in the recognition that floating exchange rates did not eliminate the need for reserves management, he said.

Italy borrowed \$8,000m from the Euromarkets from June, 1972 to the end of September, 1974, to finance its current account deficit.

He gave warning that Italy would achieve equilibrium only by cutting imports, with the resulting effects on living standards.—Reuters.

## 1,206 price rises rejected under Phase Three

The Price Commission has rejected 1,206 proposed price increases and has won cuts worth £24.4m since the beginning of Phase Three, according to the latest figures issued.

During September, 44 price increase applications were rejected while 58 others were reduced. In a further 23 cases the applications were withdrawn.

In the same month the Commission voted price cuts worth £1.45m from distributors and regional officers won cuts of £325,000 from 15 smaller companies. A total of 131 individual voluntary price reductions followed investigation of complaints about increases.

Rises blocked during September range from a 42.7 increase in the price of a 100 lb bag of cement to a 1.6 per cent rise asked for by National Cash Register on ribbons for business equipment.

An increase of 30.9 per cent for airport coach fares sought by London Transport has been rejected.

Applications for increases since withdrawn include one by Tate and Lyle for a 3.58 per cent increase in sugar.

## Post Office wins Giro link with Co-op Bank

By Maurice Corina  
Industrial Editor

National Giro is linking up with the Co-operative Bank to handle the cash deposits of retail co-operative societies throughout Britain. This is another major coup for the Post Office in its campaign to win more business in the High Street.

Early this year, Giro signed up F. W. Woolworth and the British Gas Corporation. The Co-op has annual turnover in excess of £1,300m besides operating one of the fastest growing banks in the country which is to join the clearing system early next year.

Under an arrangement announced yesterday the Giro will provide Co-op stores with a cash deposit service, with the funds subsequently transferred to the Co-operative Bank's own Giro account.

The deal has been agreed following a pilot operation with a number of societies.

This new cash handling arrangement will run in parallel with transaction facilities offered under a similar agency arrangement by the clearing banks.

## £15m syrup from maize plant sited at Tilbury

By David Young

A processing plant to produce a new natural sweetener and starches from maize is to be built at Tilbury, at a cost of more than £15m, by the Dutch-owned Albion Sugar Co.

The plant is due to start operation in mid-1976. Products will be starch and new syrups, including isomerase, a high-fructose syrup which is similar to invert sugar.

Production of isomerase is at present limited to the United States, but Albion's parent company, Koninklijke Scholten-Hoog, has the European licence rights.

Dr W. L. G. S. Hoefnagels, president of the parent company, said yesterday that isomerase was particularly suitable for the soft drinks industry as well as having applications in the food industry.

Britain had been chosen as the site for the first full-scale isomerase plant in Europe, he said, because "it is so badly needed in the United Kingdom".

He said isomerase could easily be used in tea or coffee, as it tasted like and had the same sweetening quality as granulated sugar.

Dr Hoefnagels said he would not divulge the plant's production capacity but a pilot plant in Holland could produce 10,000 tons of isomerase a year.

The new Tilbury plant would be built on a 25-acre site leased from the Port of London Authority, and had been designed so that output could be rebled if isomerase was a market success.

## Slump-hit VW lays off 43,000

Wolfsburg, Oct. 14.—Volkswagen, the West German motor giant, today laid off 43,000 workers throughout the country for one week because of a sales slump on domestic and world markets.

Under one-week lay-offs will be necessary next month and in December.

With overall sales down by 17.5 per cent in the first half of this year, VW has been offering lump sum payments of up to £1,500 (£1,500) to encourage voluntary redundancies.

A final decision on whether to build a cost-saving assembly plant in the United States would not be taken before next year.

## Motortraders adopting 'survival tactics' to meet sales slump

By Clifford Webb

On the eve of the London International Motor Show, it was revealed that many motor traders have been forced to reduce their staffs by 20 per cent in recent months, and are now adopting "survival tactics" to counter falling sales and an acute cash flow problem.

Mr Ronald Sewell, a motor industry business consultant, said: "Many companies have still to appreciate the extent to which on paper they may be making profits yet still be losing money."

"The danger lies not just in the inflationary situation itself but also in our lack of experience in dealing with economic problems quite unlike anything we have previously encountered in this country."

Speaking at the launching of his latest book, *Business Survival in Inflationary Conditions*, Mr Sewell said it might soon become too expensive for most people to consider buying a new car. Since last November new car prices had increased by 30 per cent while used car values

had risen by only 5 per cent.

He estimated that a motorist attempting to trade in a one-year-old car against a new model would find that its part-exchange value was now only 50 per cent of the new price.

Even allowing for foreseeable cutbacks in inflation, motor traders would have to treble turnover in five years and double the amount of capital tied up in the business to survive. This would mean that banks and lending institutions would have to treble their current lendings.

Mr Sewell urged the motor trade to take a number of protective measures. They included a concerted effort to boost new car prices, the abolition of credit to other than large commercial customers, and asking the Government to pay a month in advance.

During the past year new car sales had fallen by 25 per cent, used cars by 10 per cent, service sales by 6 per cent, parts sales by 15 per cent and forecourt sales by 11 per cent.

## P & O buy a Norwegian cruise liner for £11m

By Michael Bailly  
Shipping Correspondent

P & O are paying around £11m for another nearly new passenger liner: the 20,000-ton Sea Venture, from K/S Sea Venture A/S of Norway. She is a sister-ship to the 20,000-ton Island Princess bought from the same owners earlier this year.

After refitting she will operate primarily in the Pacific.

At a time when cruising generally is going through hard times, P & O's decision to make a further substantial investment demonstrates a determination by the group, who have been world leaders in passenger shipping for over a century, to stay in the game if at all possible.

Mr Harry Spanton, head of the passenger division, said:

## Occupational pension schemes and the effects of inflation

From Mr D. F. Lomax

Sir, I was very interested to see the letter from Mr Sherman, Director of Research of ASTMS, indicating that all but a handful of occupational pension schemes are in the red.

This brings out a point which does not seem to be given due weight at the moment.

I understand that about two-thirds of the adult population have some form of life assurance, while just less than half the working population are members of occupational pension schemes.

The interests of all these people suffer through inflation, which reduces the real value of their savings, while rampant inflation can make a mockery of savings plans.

The interests of all these people also rely crucially on the working population, in property, debentures and gilts, and equities, and on a prosperous private sector (to maintain equity values), since

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### UK business performance worsening internationally

From Mr Arthur Day

Sir, Invariably I find myself in complete accord with Mr Michael Montague in his pronouncements on British export performance. Indeed, there are figures available which indicate how right he is when he states, as you report (October 10), that Britain's performance with her international competitors is worsening.

Published statistics indicate that during our first year within the EEC our exports to Common Market countries increased by 33.7 per cent, whereas imports from those countries increased by 47.7 per cent.

The latest figures available for the current year, ie, for the seven months ending July 31, show that our exports to the EEC increased over the comparable period last year by 43.4 per cent whereas our imports from them rose by 56.4 per cent.

I fear the lesson is that we have not yet adjusted to trading with fierce competition as compared with the relatively straightforward old Commonwealth trading.

Your readers might not know that whereas 20 years ago 50 per cent of our trade was with

the Commonwealth and some other like 23 per cent with Europe, those figures have today been transposed. They might also be unaware that our percentage of world trade in manufactures dropped from 16 per cent in 1962 to 10 per cent in 1972, when West Germany topped the international league.

The point where I may differ from Mr Montague relates to the BNEC/BOTB controversy. Perhaps BNEC may now be finally laid to rest and BOTB be congratulated on one of its major recent efforts.

The British Overseas Trade Board, no doubt having heard our shouting over many years, has at last realized that the reason for Britain's declining position in overseas trade is the lack of a professional approach and is actively encouraging very much needed export education.

This is a great step forward which I am absolutely sure Michael Montague would consider advantageous.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,  
A. J. DAY  
General, Institute of Export, World Trade Centre, London, E1.

## High cost of social security benefits

From Mr A. U. Lyburn

Sir, Your leading article on October 5 very properly draws attention to the high cost of the level of social security benefits which is generally assumed the public wants.

The article also questions the equity of the level of contributions required by the self-employed. As I understand the position under the Social Security Act 1973, as at next April 6 total national insurance contributions will be:

Annual Earnings	Self-employed	Employee
£1,150	£103.5	£146.55
£2,500	£171	£318.75

The ratio of self-employed to employed contributions ranges from .71 down to .54. Under the 1974 Amendment on Bill the position would have been:

£1,150	£125.3	£161
£3,600	£285.3	£504

The ratio of self-employed to employed contributions ranges from .78 down to .57.

In my opinion, even allowing for the differences in benefits, these figures illustrate that the self-employed continue to be leniently treated and in fact equity, subject to definition, could demand relatively higher contributions from the self-employed.

Another point is the suggestion that under a pay-as-you-go system there can be a relationship between contributions and benefits, such that the contributions paid by an individual in his own behalf of an individual "buy" that individual's benefits. True, it is possible in theory to determine contributions which, if funded, might be expected to produce the required benefits, but contributions so determined would never in the past have satisfied the public, because the benefits themselves have been increased in real terms after the contributions have been paid.

It follows that for basic state benefits contributions are a myth. The once let us steadily life by replacing contributions by straight taxation.

We might, at the same time, make a serious attempt to pay our current pensioners the level of benefit we are expecting to receive ourselves, but perhaps that would cost us too much.

Yours faithfully,  
A. U. LYBURN,  
3 George Street, Edinburgh, October 12.

## SIA expands into timesharing services

New hardware and software resources which are due to come into use next year were announced by Mr Gerry Pick, managing director of Service in Informatics and Analysis (SIA). An expansion into timesharing services in particular is planned by the company.

Outlining the company's growth over the past four years, Mr Pick said that in-house processing had remained fairly static; branch-office work had increased more than fourfold; and remote batch had risen more than threefold.

In terms of type of service, the main increase during that period had come in applications packages, which had risen from an index of 100 in 1971 to an estimated 387 for 1974.

Over the next few months, Mr Pick announced, SIA was going to introduce a Control Data Cyber-72 computer in addition to its existing Control Data 6600. By next April the two would be operating to-

## Computer news

gether as an integrated system. A modified version of the CDC Kronos operating system would provide the software basis for a widened choice for users, who would be able to compute interactively, in the batch-processing mode, or in a combination of the two.

The new system would permit a greater number of terminals to be accommodated; a greater variety of terminal types; and should provide faster response times.

SIA was formerly a part of the Metra International consultancy group but the company is now owned by Compagnie Internationale de Service Informatique (CISI), the computing subsidiary of the French atomic energy authority. For the first six months of this year, Mr Pick indicated, SIA achieved a profit

of £78,644 on a turnover of £1,087,449.

## Government studies

Two studies into central-government computer systems have been commissioned recently with outside consultants. Using a hardware monitor, Logica has indicated possible improvements in the performance of a computer system used by the Civil Service Department; and PA Management Consultants is to conduct a review of government payroll systems.

The CSD computer is an ICL 1904S used in setting up the PRISM central database for Civil Service staff records. The Logica investigation resulted in ways to cut down the run-time of four computer programmes by half, and indicated other areas where improvement is possible.

In the PA projects, which is expected to take about nine months, the consultancy will examine the scope for

standardisation as computers now in use become due for replacement.

## Teleprocessing view

International Business Machines has announced what it describes as a "new, unified approach to teleprocessing known as systems network architecture or SNA. A number of new terminals which operate within the SNA concept have also been introduced.

The new approach is intended to offer a common design framework within which a range of teleprocessing systems can be built up. Previously, such systems had involved terminals, programmes and line control methods which often were incompatible with each other.

Using SNA, the company claims, programmers can concentrate on the applications rather than on the network; and the network can be expanded or changed with little or no re-programming.

Kenneth Owen

## NEDO strictures challenged by concrete makers

By Malcolm Brown

The concrete industry has strongly criticized the National Economic Development Office for "wholly unjustified" remarks on the competitiveness of concrete in relation to other building materials.

In a report, Energy and the Construction Industry, published yesterday, the Cement and Concrete Association, a technical research body financed by the industry, says that sections in the NEDO report, "The Increased Cost of Energy," published earlier this year, are "in many respects inadequate and often misleading."

"Such conclusions as the report draws with respect to the cement industry and to the competitive position of concrete in relation to other building materials are largely unjustified and the report as it relates to the construction industry generally cannot be taken as the basis for realistic forward planning," says the association.

It adds that the calculations in the NEDO report are based on out of date and inaccurate information.

In an overall criticism the association says that the NEDO report fails to consider energy costs in relation to the rising costs of other resources.

## British trade deficit with the EEC

From Mr Gerald Simpson

Sir, You reported recently that the Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Shore, considers our trade deficit with the EEC an argument in favour of our leaving the Community. One would have more respect for Mr Shore's views if they included an analysis of the reasons for that deficit.

Until six months ago I was senior British Consul-General in the Federal Republic of Germany, in a post whose area embraced a third of West Germany's industry. I can tell Mr Shore why we have a deficit with the EEC. On the one hand, continental Europeans find us undependable as suppliers and, on the other, British industry finds the dependable supply offered by continental manufacturers attractive.

I could offer many examples to prove this, ranging from the automotive engineering of the company whose board vetoed

the purchase by all of its subsidiaries of any British goods, regardless of their price, to a catalogue of British imports promoted by continental availability.

It is absurd of Mr Shore to argue that the oil producing countries present us with an interesting starting point for the EEC. Does he think that the oil producers are as our manufacturers by dependable supply? He must know how successful the continental countries have been in negotiating global contracts with the oil producers during the past year.

Mr Shore and his colleagues would earn this country's gratitude if they were to devote more time to finding remedies for the shortcomings in British industry, and less to the pursuit of ideological aims such as nationalization and the unconscionable denigration of the company whose board vetoed

votes, the first charge on the country's future resources.

In doing so they would probably also earn the thanks of British consumers. Probably nothing so appeals the visitor to this country as the complacency that he finds among suppliers of goods of all kinds, who appear to have accepted as normal months-long delivery delays of standard and much advertised articles, or even unavailability at all. As long as a domestic or foreign customer is a simple item of bedroom furniture has to wait eight months for it, there is something more important for Mr Shore to do than thinking of nationalizing the efficient part of our industry.

Yours sincerely,  
GERALD SIMPSON,  
Furnace Place, Haslemere, Surrey.

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## Business appointments

### Midland Bank directors

Mr Neil Mills, chairman of Bland Payne Holdings, a firm of Lloyd's insurance brokers now wholly controlled by the Midland Bank, has joined the board of the bank. Sir William Armstrong, who is to become chairman next April, has been appointed a deputy chairman.

Mr Kenneth Thorogood, chairman of Toner Kemstey and Milbourn (Holdings), has become chairman of BMW Concessionaires GB, which is wholly owned by TCM. Mr Jonathan Slett remains vice-chairman and chief executive.

Mr Aaron Hill becomes managing director.

Sir John Muir, Mr R. F. Monk and Mr D. Tobias have joined the board of Vickers.

Mr F. Horrocks-Taylor and Mr H. W. Underwood, at present assistant managing directors, are to become joint managing directors of Greyhound Assets Property when Mr G. L. Cruickshank retires as managing director next March.

Mr N. E. Baxter, Mr M. C. D. Goodwin, Mr D. H. Rodson and Mr D. S. Hooker have been made directors of Edward Bates & Sons. Mr Allan Ferguson is to be the new managing director of PD Pollution Control.

Mr W. M. L. Fullerton has joined the board of Willows Francis and has been appointed deputy chairman and chief executive.

Mr R. I. Marshall has been appointed a director of James Warren.

Mr Kennedy Campbell, managing director of Amalgamated Shanks Group, has become chairman. He succeeds Mr C. Kenneth Stott who on his retirement was elected president.

Mr Ian Michie, formerly a director of Kleinwort Benson has joined the board of Brandt's and is head of the international banking department.

Mr J. D. Russell Taylor has been appointed deputy group marine manager of Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group, from January 1, 1975. He will continue as underwriter and manager of The London Assurance.

Mr Z. A. Frangopoulos has been appointed vice-president and head of the European group of the petroleum and mineral division of Chemical Bank. Mr David H. A. Babington is vice-president and head of the European section of the corporate finance group of the bank.

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**GUINNESS PEAT GROUP LIMITED**

First full year after the merger in January 1973 of Lewis & Peat Limited and Guinness Mahon Holdings Limited.

1974 (12 month period) compared with 1973 (13 month period of which only four months reflect the benefits of the merger).

	1974	1973
Trading Turnover	£200	£200
Trading Profit before tax	299,879	193,126
Banking Profit after tax and transfers to contingency reserves	6,536	2,915
Net equity earnings	919	862
Earnings per share basic	3,642	1,817
fully diluted	20.28p	10.61p
Total dividends gross equivalent	16.79p	9.12p
Equity capital and reserves	42%	38.6%
	13,928	8,348

The statement of Lord Kissin, Executive Chairman, makes the following points:

- Your board has decided that it would be helpful to give some indication of the profit contributions made by our trading divisions.
- Commodity broking and dealing 27%
- Insurance broking 9%
- Commodity processing 11%
- Other broking activities 9%
- General merchanting 13%
- Food distribution 11%
- Chemical trading and manufacturing 15%
- Other activities 5%

- I would emphasise that it is our aim to specialise our banking services functionally and territorially where we see the best advantage.
- In the current year our merchanting, commodity and chemical operations are continuing to operate at a high volume.
- Fenchurch Insurance Holdings is now wholly owned by the Group and progress can be expected.
- Our concept in creating this new organisation has proved right in the past year and will prove right in the future. We believe that a total service operation covering a wide sphere of complementary activities offers considerable potential.

The Report and Accounts can be obtained from:  
The Secretary, 32 St. Mary at Hill, London EC3R 8DH.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Glaxo heads for more leisurely growth

Glaxo's share price has been savaged at the hands of the bears over the past couple of months or so. But despite the fact that a 29 per cent pre-tax improvement for the year to end June means that the group's more loyal followers can now put on an "I-told-you-so" performance, there seems little reason to expect any early revival in market status.

In short, then, Glaxo has now had two extremely good years—pre-tax growth of 244, then 29 per cent—on the back of its substantial investment in new capacity and a firmer trend in the bulk antibiotic market.

So what the market now wants to see is at what kind of growth rate Glaxo can stabilise over the medium term. In that context a mere 1 per cent increase in United Kingdom sales last year (excluding wholesaling and, admittedly, disturbed by the BDH Chemicals disposal) may not appear particularly encouraging. Much more important, however, is what happens in overseas markets, both in terms of demand and also in terms of pricing if this coincides with new capacity in the bulk markets. A fully-diluted p/e ratio of 6.6 at 202p may not be that far out of line, but there is little joy in a per cent yield—unless dividend restraint comes off.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)  
Capitalization £139m  
Sales £259m (£220m)  
Pre-tax profits £43.5m (£33.6m)  
Earnings per share 31.9p (25.7p)  
Dividend gross 11.025p (10.5p)

**Town & City Sales so far**  
Inevitably it is the £71m of property sales that catches the eye in a set of accounts from Town & City Properties. The £116m of sales has already been left behind by the acquisition of Sterling Assurance Trust. To have achieved those sales since March at a book loss of only 2m is impressive to say the least. All the more so, bearing in mind that the average yield in the sales in the United Kingdom was a lowly 3 1/4 per cent and the yield overseas 7 1/2 per cent.

However, the figures must be seen in context. After the acquisition of Central & District and Sterling Land, the assets rose to £518m while borrowings jumped to £306m. Even that Town & City has one of the larger development programmes in the property sector, even after the cutbacks imposed by the new management team under Mr Jeffrey Sterling, it will take considerably more in the way of disposals before Town & City can look forward to covering its borrowing costs.

Moreover, the first £71m of sales must be the easiest in a somewhat property market, and to this end they were aided by the fact that the year gained some marriage value. The yields are therefore at a representative level. And the rudeness, of course, was King 15m of the property under existing arrangements.

At present the Sterling management team does not seem to be under excessive pressure to sell. Much of the 3m facility made available by Barclays at the time of the takeover of Sterling remains unused and the clearing bank's commitment to the group is such that it has every incentive to nurse a company along. As yet, however, there is no sign of the group's management team being under any pressure to raise objections to the substitution of a fair chance that Prudential will continue to occupy its traditional role as town & city's main financier. For all that, the group must be anxiously hoping for some lift in interest rates, a rate rise which would give it confidence to the property market.



Mr Jeffrey Sterling: taking over as chairman of Town & City Properties early next month.

ket and the fulfilment of government promises on the relaxation of rents. Sterling Guarantee's proved itself in the past. But this time the figures and risks involved are daunting. A market capitalization of £33.6m can only remain speculative in the short term.

### UDS Signs of strain

UDS Group's decision to write off the remainder of its loan to London & County came as little surprise yesterday, given the hint at the annual meeting and the further provisions made by FNFC on its L & C loan. And it is not too worrying either, since reserves are still over £116m. The market was then left with the task of assessing the UDS interim figures and eventually reacted favourably.

While affected by the three-day week at the start of the period and the clamp-down on hire-purchase business, last autumn, turnover increased by 7.2 per cent to £111m, implying some loss of volume. Department stores business remained sluggish (UDS must feel happier now that its offer for Debenhams failed) and so did hire-purchase where the downturn in new business is illustrated by a new business of deferred profits amounting to £1.35m compared with a debit last year of £408,000 when this activity was still expanding.

Multiple trading, particularly tailoring, was buoyant—a trend still on the increase. While the hope is that full year results will be satisfactory if present sales momentum is maintained UDS will do well to avoid in the second half the sort of profit setback experienced so far. Thus at 49p a share, the company is selling at around 6.9 times prospective earnings, and with a yield of 15 per cent. An unexciting investment may be but one that holds up against the sector.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74)  
Capitalization £74.3m  
Sales £111m (£104m)  
Pre-tax profits £9.26m (£10.4m)  
Dividend gross 3p (3p)

### Tarmac Proving resilient

The good news which put Tarmac 34p higher to 87 1/2p yesterday was less to do with that it should have shrugged off the three-day week and more overseas losses to emerge 10 per cent up right on stock market targets—than with the fact

that the second half promises similar buoyancy. Not that the group has remained wholly immune to the familiar problems of the building and construction industries. For instance, McLean's profits at £488,000, in for the first time, are nearly halved and the expected slow down on the construction materials side is beginning to have its impact.

But the implication of a 28 per cent rise in turnover is that roadstone prices have been moving ahead well. And for the rest the expectations of an improving second half are a testimony to the underlying strength of the contracting order book, particularly for larger projects. The second half should also have less elimination overseas working in its favour with expectations of a return to profitability following the management problems experienced in Europe last year.

So a full year profit of £17.5m looks a fair assumption for a prospective p/e ratio of 4.6 and a yield of 12.8 per cent. That alone will be unlikely to tempt investors who are currently expecting 1975 to look even worse for the industry than 1974. But for the moment Tarmac is showing greater resilience than others in the sector and could continue to do so into next year. And, of course, it could be a prime beneficiary of any government-inspired measures to get the industry going again.

Interim: 1974 (1973)  
Capitalization £38.4m  
Sales £148m (£115m)  
Pre-tax profits £7.27m (£6.60m)  
Dividend gross 4.48p (3.97p)

### Rockware Forecasting more

Three separate price increases since June 1 appear to have transformed the short-term outlook for Rockware after a rather shaky start to the year. Allowable cost increases in June and October of 8 per cent each were supplemented by a further 9 per cent increase in October in respect of capital spending.

At the total cash flow criterion adopted by the Price Commission in calculating this last increase has helped Rockware's working capital situation (a portion of a more flexible attitude by the Commission in these times of strained liquidity pre-empted) and the cash position is apparently good.

First-half margins were badly squeezed not only by the delay in implementing price increases but by outside industrial disputes which Rockware reckons cost it at least £1m in profits.

Costs of closing the Greenford factory and the plastics divisions of Burrell, Reed and Kinghorn will be written off against reserves pending the sale of the premises concerned. So, given the improved pricing situation there seems little reason to doubt the forecast of an overall improvement in profits this year, despite the bad start. Assuming that means around £2.2m before tax, then fully-taxed earnings would be around 7 1/2p a share for a prospective p/e ratio of 4 at 30p.

Rockware's defensive merit at the moment is that, even if demand for certain consumer necessities, such as convenience foods, is falling back, the need for beer, spirit, mineral and milk bottles seems to be strong.

Interim: 1974 (1973)  
Capitalization £4.85m  
Sales £20.8m (£18.7m)  
Pre-tax profits £0.57m (£0.80m)  
Dividend gross 1.31p (1.25p)

Some would say that the most urgent problem facing the new Labour Government is the "wage explosion". It figured prominently in the election campaign, with discussion centred on Mr Heath's claim that wages were rising at an annual rate of more than 40 per cent, a rate which would inevitably bring serious price inflation in its wake were it to continue.

In many quarters there has been a growing demand for a legally imposed wage freeze, to hold the floodwaters in check until the storm has abated. It is important, therefore, to estimate the scale of the wage explosion and to decide on its causes.

In the three months to July earnings were rising at an annual rate of 46.8 per cent. Of course, there are special factors which go some way towards accounting for this startling figure. The main ones are the effect of threshold agreements and of a "bunching" of settlements in the three-monthly period.

But they are not so "special" as has been suggested by some observers. The engineering agreement, which affects nearly three million workers and is so large that it always causes some distortion, became effective in August and should have been in effect by the end of the July figure.

Official sources have argued that some companies paid the higher rates contained in the engineering settlement a month early. This may be true,

but published figures in the Department of Employment Gazette do not lend support to the view that this behaviour on the part of some engineering employers was responsible for the July figure.

In July the rise in earnings was concentrated, rather spectacularly, in one or two industries. The main ones were the chemical and allied industries (a rise of 8.4 per cent in one month), leather goods and fur (8 per cent) and a number of other industries, including paper, manufacture and publishing, where the rise was about 3 1/2 per cent.

Principal wage settlements in these industries may be partly responsible—but the engineering award, by itself, comes nowhere near explaining the increase in earnings. Even though the other exceptional influence, thresholds, makes a large difference, it should have less impact on the earnings index than on the rates index.

In fact, the earnings index has risen by noticeably more than the rates index. The real answer has nothing to do with "special factors" or any bogus attributions of supposedly exceptional influence to a particular period. The real reason for the acceleration of wages increases is a rather nasty outbreak of "wage drift".

There are a variety of definitions of wage drift, but the basic idea is simple. Drift is that part of the increase in earnings not caused by increases in wage rates. Its recent significance is

WAGE DRIFT		
Annual increase implied by latest three-monthly figures—%		
Earnings	Rate	
June	32.3	26.7
July	46.8	29.6
August	NA	44.4

Source: Department of Employment Gazette.

readily confirmed by the published statistics on earnings. An rates and does not depend on impressionistic or anecdotal evidence.

In the two months from May to July earnings rose by 6.9 per cent, while basic hourly rates for all workers rose by 3.6 per cent. (The three-monthly comparison is distorted by the engineers' overtime ban in April.)

In the year to July earnings rose by 17.7 per cent, while rates rose by 16.7 per cent, and this understates drift because the increase in rates was more for women than men and earnings increases were sharpest in those sectors where male employment is dominant. It is important to elaborate this point, because it helps the argument later on. Basic hourly rates for men rose by 15.7 per cent between July, 1973, and July, 1974. But, in the same period, earnings climbed by 20.1 per cent in mechanical engineering, by 18.9 per cent in shipbuilding and by 18.7 per cent in electrical engineering.

It should be noted that these are industries which are almost entirely in private hands and which export a high proportion of their output. These characteristics give the vital clues for an explanation. It is customary to find a great deal of what is politely referred to as "slippage" in the closing months of a wages policy.

This means, more crudely, that employers, aided and abetted by the unions, whatever their supposed adhesion to social contracts and the like, are breaking the law and paying more than they are allowed to.

Slippage, which probably accounts for a large part of recent drift, takes place predominantly in the private sector. The public sector gives less opportunity for decentralised bargaining and ad hoc wage increases to overcome localized labour shortages.

The tendency towards nationally agreed rates in publicly-owned industries, such as coal-mining, has, indeed, caused serious problems of labour scarcity in some areas and excess labour supply in others and it is not surprising that recent attempts have been made to put wages on a local basis once more.

The other important feature is that industries which are active in exporting have been the pace-makers. The reason for this is that they have been depreciated against other currencies by about 20 per cent between June, 1972, and July, 1973.

At the same time that

foreign demand for British goods was boosted home demand was extremely strong. Many firms faced capacity constraints. Their response was to raise export prices more quickly than at any other time in the 12 months to August. Export prices jumped by 30 per cent. There were two possible results—either profit margins in exporting firms would rise dramatically; or wages in export-oriented industries would rise more than the average for industry as a whole.

In practice, both have happened to some extent. But it is the rise in wages which has attracted most attention and is, potentially, most worrying. If earnings rise more in certain industries than others, there are pressures for a restoration of the earlier pattern of differentials.

These pressures are of two forms. One, which operates through the labour market, is an increasing shortage of workers in those industries which have been left behind. This is an important factor in the labour shortages of recent months in public transport and the mail services.

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Tim Congdon explains why earnings are outstripping official rates of pay

## A wage explosion—or wage drift?

Some would say that the most urgent problem facing the new Labour Government is the "wage explosion". It figured prominently in the election campaign, with discussion centred on Mr Heath's claim that wages were rising at an annual rate of more than 40 per cent, a rate which would inevitably bring serious price inflation in its wake were it to continue.

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## Truck component makers gear up for battle

British and continental truck manufacturers are making sweeping changes in their investment strategy which could mean big business for two of America's leading component groups and a sole British contender.

The battle now developing for a multi-million pound market for the lion's share will almost certainly go to the company with the courage to press ahead with huge investment at a time of economic gloom.

The prize at stake is nothing less than the truck industry's axle and transmission supplies. In the United Kingdom alone this prize is estimated to be worth £100m.

At present the bulk of these components are manufactured in-house by the motor companies themselves. But the investment required to produce new trucks and at the same time expand production is now becoming so burdensome that the makers are turning more and more to specialist suppliers.

Another important factor is the trend towards heavier trucks, axles and transmissions needed for these are beyond the manufacturing capability of present in-house facilities.

British Leyland was one of the first European majors to recognise the implications. In February, 1972, it sold its Maudsley heavy axle plant at Alcester to Rockwell-Standard of America for £4m.

Soon afterwards BL balanced the situation by selling Thornycroft transmissions to Basingstoke to the Eaton Corporation, also of America and one of Rockwell's biggest competitors. British Leyland has continued to take supplies from the new owners.

There have been no similar large-scale changes on the Continent yet, but there are increasing reports that Mercedes Benz and Fiat, two of Europe's largest and most integrated truck builders, are negotiating with both Eaton and Rockwell. MAN, Germany, and Saaviem, France, already use some Eaton components and are reliably reported to be adding more.

It is unlikely, however, that either Mercedes or Fiat will sell existing axle and transmission plants, preferring instead

to manufacture some of their needs alongside ex-house purchases. This is the method successfully adopted by British Leyland, which buys axles and transmissions from Eaton and axles from Rockwell while producing some 50 per cent of its own needs at Albion, its Scottish subsidiary.

The Eaton corporation, with a turnover of \$1,800m worldwide, has made the running for several years in Britain. It is believed to hold more than 70 per cent of the non-captive heavy axle market and a large share of transmissions.

Eaton had been marketing its two-speed axles in Britain for some years before it set up manufacturing base in 1962. This was achieved by buying a ready-made axle manufacturer in the shape of ENV of Wiltshire.

This operation was later moved to Aycliffe, near Darlington, and greatly expanded. Since then more plant has been added at Manchester and Basingstoke.

During the past 10 years Eaton has invested \$35m in Britain and is at present in the middle of further big investment both here and on the Continent.

Paul Miller, Eaton's president, has just completed a tour of his British plants. He said that the most urgent need was new capacity to produce the axle housings which Eaton at present buys in, mainly from Robery Owen of Darlington.

He said that this had been a bottleneck for some time but new plant being installed at Aycliffe would make them independent by the end of next year. There would also be capacity to spare for exports to Europe and the United States, which also had a critical shortage.

Housings and axles produced here and in the United States will be interchangeable. Eaton has continued producing Leyland heavy transmission units. Thornycroft but is now phasing in American designs, such as later versions of the Fuller gearbox already popular with British truck operators.

Eaton also has a large plant at Pamplona in Spain and is building another at St Nazaire

in France. Again, the products will be interchangeable with British and United States versions.

Mr Miller, who was accompanied by Mr Bob Richards, group vice-president in charge of truck components, was loath to talk in detail about the market shares achieved during Eaton's remarkable progress in Britain over the past 15 years. But he did agree that it is now "the top dog" and as such is coming under increasing pressure from envious rivals.

He also admits that Eaton's success has made it vulnerable. The European lorry market is already larger than the United States market and growing faster. But axle deliveries, particularly from Eaton, have not kept up with demand. This has led to strained relations between Eaton and some of its biggest customers who make no attempt to hide their eagerness for competition.

A much later arrival in Britain was Rockwell Standard, Rockwell, which claims to be the world's largest manufacturer of heavy axles and brakes acquired a big slice of the British axle market when it bought Maudsley from British Leyland two years ago.

Ten months later it added the Wolverhampton-based motor pressings division of Clarke-Chapman-John Thompson, the leading British manufacturer of axle housings. This involved a total investment of well over £2m in less than a year.

Eager to make up for its late arrival Rockwell mounted an intense marketing campaign. By purchasing ready-made production facilities it had made up for some lost time, but it was still entirely



Mr Paul Miller, president of Eaton Corporation, during a tour of British plants. Eaton has invested heavily in Britain and is one of the leading contenders for the expanding axle and transmissions market.

dependent on one customer—British Leyland.

During its first year in Britain it seemed that Rockwell would never break out of this vulnerable, single customer position. Then, according to Mr Christopher Thompson, managing director of Rockwell-Standard Europe "everything began to fall into place and from being a rank outsider we are now being wooed by British and continental motor groups".

With a £3m expansion under way, Rockwell is known to have won new orders from Ford and Foden for big single-speed axles. Production has started and is now building up.

But the Americans are not

going to have the field to themselves. Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Britain's largest engineering group, has quietly collected the manufacturing capacity necessary to become a formidable force in heavy axles.

For many years it has been the leading supplier of light axles, then the subsidiary Salisbury Transmissions. Eight months ago it added Kirkstall, Leeds, and Centrax, Newton Abbott.

Kirkstall cost GKN £4.2m. No purchase price has been revealed for Centrax, a privately-owned company, but it is reliably reported to have cost a little under £4m.

Centrax is at present manufacturing axles under licence from Rockwell, but this expires next year and the way will be open for GKN to introduce its own designs.

One of the main stumbling blocks for GKN is the existing close connections between Eaton and Rockwell on the one hand and the American motor giants General Motors and Ford on the other.

General Motors has just launched its first British-made heavy premium truck, the Bedford TM, and it is significant that it has chosen an Eaton axle. Ford is shortly announcing its first contender in this sector, the Ford H series, to be built in Amsterdam, and reports indicate that it will have a Rockwell axle.

G31 and Ford, venturing into the European premium truck business for the first time, are clearly sticking to axles with proven performance in the United States, rather than buying British.

Clifford Webb

## Business Diary: Soames foresight • BSC in corridors of power

other Soames has preceded Christopher in declaring an intention to play a part in the of the new Parliament.

This is Evelyn Soames, daughter of Sir Christopher's son Sam, who is to make appearance at Westminster as an elected representative but as a lobbyist on behalf of clients such as Unilever, the Midland Bank, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds.

One of her first campaigns is to be on behalf of the British financial industry, which is to receive financial support from new government in the of the fourfold increase fuel costs and fall in fish prices.

Ass Soames, according to colleague and former boss, read Voss Bark, is to be the actor in charge of a new parliamentary consultancy, tries Barker Watney & Powell Limited.

Voss Bark, a former BBC parliamentary correspondent, to be a consultant to the company. Miss Soames has been three years ago as assistant in the running of Charles Barker Parliamentary Service, a lobbyist established by him a year earlier. The new company is formed in the merger of this with Voss Bark, which represents more than 80 British and foreign firms and trade associations and which was formed in the last war by Charles Barker, a former Daily Mail reporter, and Lt Christopher Powell, who, like

Voss Bark, is to be a consultant to the new firm.

Miss Soames was not available when Business Diary called yesterday, but Voss Bark said that the role of the merged company would be to inform clients of proceedings that were of interest to them, and to advise on how and where their case might best be put. The company did not retain any MPs, he added.

Sir Christopher, who is vice-president of the EEC Commission responsible for external relations, is being mentioned as a possible contender for the leadership of the Opposition.

### Steel junket

Leaders of the world's major steelmaking nations, who together account for 97 per cent of world steel output are in Munich this week for the eighth annual junket of the International Iron and Steel Institute.

The United Kingdom party from the British Steel Corporation, led by Dr Monty Finniston, its chairman, is there in force with a total of 15 delegates drawn from the BSC's main board and senior executives from its divisions. So heavy is the BSC representation in fact that it is a moot point as to who will be running the shop in the absence of the big guns.

Technically the burden would appear to rest with Bob Rose, the Corporation's managing director for policy coordination and its secretary, but



مجلس شورای اسلامی



# FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Mining

### Few surprises from 'Johnnies'

After the trend set by yesterday morning's quarterly figures from Gold Fields, Barlows and Union Corporation gold mines, the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Group figures tell much the same tale. In all three mines, there was a delay already noted elsewhere in receiving the premium rising between the official price and that obtained in the free market, with the consequent sharp fluctuations in revenue.

Probably the most encouraging news comes from the new androffine mine, where the output continued to rise—over 50,000 tonnes in the June quarter to 125,000 in the latest three months. This led to lower unit costs, which with a comparatively high gold price, enabled working profits to rise to £2.7m to £3.5m.

The working profits for the three mines, allowing for tribute payments, are:

Company	Profit	Loss
Gold Fields	£3.5m	£1.2m
Barlows	£2.7m	£1.2m
Union Corp	£1.2m	£1.2m

## Poseidon's new ore figures

Total ore reserves at Poseidon's Mt Windarra and South Windarra were reduced from 8.8m tonnes, averaging 1.92 per cent nickel, to 8.2m tonnes, averaging 1.94 per cent nickel as a result of further drilling. Copper reserves at the Burra mine have been upgraded from 3.14m tonnes to 3.33m tonnes, assaying 1.55 per cent copper each tonne.

In their annual report, the directors state that capital expenditure for June 1974 amounted to \$44.1m, of which \$21.2m came from Western Mining.

**'Tanks' interim**

Following the change in Tanganyika's financial year-end and in the basis of accounting, the figures for the six months to June 30 are comparable to those of 1973.

Pre-tax profits amounted to £346,000, after management expenses of £254,000, exploration expenditure of £114,000 and writing down investments by £59,000 and after the inclusion of other income of £36,000 and associate profits of £120,000. After tax of £142,000, net profits came out at £204,000, equivalent to earnings of 0.73p a share.

Andrew Wilson

## Commodities

### Sugar soars to record levels

Fresh peaks were seen in London SUGAR prices yesterday. The daily price was lifted \$5 to a record £380 a long ton. And futures forged ahead to penetrate new highs in all positions with nearly December topping the \$400 mark for the first time. Limit gains of \$10 a ton were recorded.

Buying support stemmed mainly from speculative elements following the news that the lower sector of the international price had fallen below \$200 a ton, which may operate as a floor for the price. The rise of 75¢ was more or less in line with expectations.

The closing price was \$380.00 for 12 months, \$375.00 for 24 months, \$370.00 for 36 months, \$365.00 for 48 months, \$360.00 for 60 months, \$355.00 for 72 months, \$350.00 for 84 months, \$345.00 for 96 months, \$340.00 for 108 months, \$335.00 for 120 months, \$330.00 for 132 months, \$325.00 for 144 months, \$320.00 for 156 months, \$315.00 for 168 months, \$310.00 for 180 months, \$305.00 for 192 months, \$300.00 for 204 months, \$295.00 for 216 months, \$290.00 for 228 months, \$285.00 for 240 months, \$280.00 for 252 months, \$275.00 for 264 months, \$270.00 for 276 months, \$265.00 for 288 months, \$260.00 for 300 months, \$255.00 for 312 months, \$250.00 for 324 months, \$245.00 for 336 months, \$240.00 for 348 months, \$235.00 for 360 months, \$230.00 for 372 months, \$225.00 for 384 months, \$220.00 for 396 months, \$215.00 for 408 months, \$210.00 for 420 months, \$205.00 for 432 months, \$200.00 for 444 months, \$195.00 for 456 months, \$190.00 for 468 months, \$185.00 for 480 months, \$180.00 for 492 months, \$175.00 for 504 months, \$170.00 for 516 months, \$165.00 for 528 months, \$160.00 for 540 months, \$155.00 for 552 months, \$150.00 for 564 months, \$145.00 for 576 months, \$140.00 for 588 months, \$135.00 for 600 months, \$130.00 for 612 months, \$125.00 for 624 months, \$120.00 for 636 months, \$115.00 for 648 months, \$110.00 for 660 months, \$105.00 for 672 months, \$100.00 for 684 months, \$95.00 for 696 months, \$90.00 for 708 months, \$85.00 for 720 months, \$80.00 for 732 months, \$75.00 for 744 months, \$70.00 for 756 months, \$65.00 for 768 months, \$60.00 for 780 months, \$55.00 for 792 months, \$50.00 for 804 months, \$45.00 for 816 months, \$40.00 for 828 months, \$35.00 for 840 months, \$30.00 for 852 months, \$25.00 for 864 months, \$20.00 for 876 months, \$15.00 for 888 months, \$10.00 for 900 months, \$5.00 for 912 months, \$0.00 for 924 months, \$-5.00 for 936 months, \$-10.00 for 948 months, \$-15.00 for 960 months, 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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 14. Dealings End Oct 25. § Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 5.

[illegible]







## Timber beams are quickly available from Burt Boulton



When a lift bridge\* was needed recently at St. Katharine's Dock in London, Burt Boulton designed, made and erected the complete structure.

Burt Boulton are specialists in glued-laminated, ply box, ply web or bolted beams and provide a full timber engineering design and supply service under qualified engineers to B.S.S. requirements.

Timber beams will not corrode, need virtually no maintenance and delivery dates are as realistic and reliable as the material.

\*Main contractors for Taylor Woodrow (Property) Ltd: Burt Boulton (Industrialised Units) Limited.  
Engineer: D. H. Robinson B.Sc(Eng), C.Eng., F.I.C.E., F.I.Struct.E. Architects: Ranton Howard Wood & Associates.

**Burt Boulton (Industrialised Units) Limited**  
London: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place,  
Strand, London WC2E 7EN. Tel: 01-636 5901.  
Southampton: 15 King's Wharf, Victoria,  
Southampton SO4 4TE. Tel: 0703 2186.  
Member of the Burt Boulton Group of Companies.



## Yacht Harbour Construction

by

**WALCON**

We are proud to have supplied the Marina equipment for the St. Katharine's project.

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## A most splendid and lavish conservation exercise

by Tony Aldous

Controversy over housing and offices in the St Katharine's Dock development has diverted attention from what would otherwise surely have been more widely and enthusiastically hailed as a major conservation achievement.

The great dock buildings of the early and mid-nineteenth century in ports such as London, Liverpool and Bristol have been belatedly recognized as architectural studies of grandeur and importance, comparable in their way to the quays and courts of Oxford colleges.

Conservation of big, old buildings depends on finding new uses: Georgian and Victorian dock buildings, though highly functional in their day and incorporating the latest techniques of cargo handling, have little place in our age of bulk carriers, containerization, palletization and the fork-lift truck.

The 1970s, however, have seen more progress in finding new uses for such buildings. In Bristol, a construction firm has preserved the shell of the fine 1840s Bush Warehouse on Narrow Quay, rebuilding the interior partly to house its own offices, partly as a new home for the surviving Art and Craft Centre.

In Liverpool, the 130-year-old Albert Dock, four splendid ranges of arcaded warehouses by Mr Jesse Hartley, the engineer, and Mr Philip Hardwick, the architect, arranged round a square, twice as big as Trafalgar Square, is to be converted into a new home for the city's Polytechnic. Even at St Katharine's, restoration and conversion will provide more and better accommodation, more cheaply and more quickly, than the new building originally proposed.

At St Katharine's Dock, the causes of the dock build-

ings' redundancy were the same as in Liverpool and Bristol: with larger and larger craft, trade had moved down river. But here two ingredients were different. The site, hard by the Tower of London and on the very edge of the City, was a much more valuable one. And, in the GLC's Historic Buildings Division, the planning authorities could lean upon the advice of one of the most skilled and resourceful bodies of practical conservationists which exist.

Though the conservation task is by no means yet complete—and many questions mark hang over the gaps—what has so far been achieved at St Katharine's Dock must rank as one of the most splendid and lavish conservation exercises carried out in Britain.

The jewel and centrepiece of this conservation exercise is the Ivory House, which stands in a key position fronting the central basin and flanked by the east and west docks. Built in the 1850s to designs by Aitchison, it is later than the original Hardwick warehouses, and is with its archaic, acing, Italianate style and clock tower and belfry, lighter and prettier than the earlier ranges.

Known as "I" warehouses, it was used to store ivory, chippings of stone were still to be found on the floor when Taylor Woodrow and their architects, Ranton Howard Wood, set about the task of restoration in 1969.

Ivory House was, however, stunner than the Hardwick warehouses: the main front range, 252ft long, has only a width of 36ft (not much more than half the pavilions of the Hardwick buildings), which made it much less suitable for exhibition or trade centre use. Taylor Woodrow

therefore took the decision to make "I" warehouse a residential and entertainment block.

The three upper floors have yielded 36 luxury flats—and the word luxury is no euphemism. All have balconies as well as windows looking down on boats and water; door handles, fittings and even power sockets are in brass; and the 22 service flats have what is virtually an hotel room service. The passenger lifts are brass-railed and mirrored; the foyer on the "stem" of the building's "T" shape keeps the full height of the original ground floor and is luxuriously furnished with a huge brass chandelier and long, low settees in opulent red velvet.

The floor of this lavishly spacious entrance hall is in Cornish slate, but elsewhere in the building the original tiled floors have simply been cleaned and polished. Everywhere in the Ivory House the external walls have been grit-blasted inside and out, and even the person who buys a 22-year lease on one of the largest flats for £27,000-£29,000 plus an annual rent of £700-£800 is not allowed to touch that golden yellow brickwork.

Plaster on partition walls, yes; but the brickwork is protected both by the terms of the lease and the law on historic buildings.

Reroofing (in copper on felt) has, however, allowed the architect to provide small internal air and light wells to top-floor flats whose windows, unaltered in shape and size, are often rather close to the floor. In the stem of the "T"-shape, where the width from wall to wall is 16ft, smaller service flats about on to a central corridor—again luxurious in style and furnishing.

Other items of conservation already carried out include retention and restoration of the attractive Dockmaster's House by the river-side and the building of a lockmaster's house, in new timber, but visually very "neighbourly". The biggest question mark hangs over Hardwick's "B" warehouse, the long range nearest the Tower. The developers Taylor Woodrow Property and the GLC now seem agreed in principle that this shall be partly turned into trade centre buildings and partly restored to show how these warehouses really worked.

Originally the addition of glass mansards to the roofs and glazed extensions between the Hardwick pavilions, as proposed by the developers, would have greatly changed the appearance of this building. Now that political delays and changes have in any case compelled a rethink, a less damaging solution may well be achieved.

The lavishness of conservation so far at St Katharine's Dock has its critics. Some of the £1.5m spent on restoring and furnishing the Ivory House could surely have gone, they say, to start work on "B" warehouse, seriously damaged by fire while it waited. But restoration of Ivory House did not start with a lavish budget. The opulent touches were written into the brief later, when St Katharine's was beginning to look as though it would be a commercial success; and, it seems, it was very much the personal judgement of Mr Peter Drew, a director of Taylor Woodrow, that the touch of luxury would not only look superb but pay off commercially. If "B" warehouse receives similarly unstinting treatment, to say good effect, few conservationists will be complaining.

## Thousands of tourists spread the area's fame

by Joyce Rackham

On one of the rare golden days of the past summer, we drove to St Katharine's Dock for a party to welcome the ocean-racing French yacht Kitter to London. The taxi-driver, puzzled by the address, "Is that in the London Docks?", he asked. Many fellow guests, mostly colleagues and Londoners, admitted that they had been unaware until that day of the remarkable revival of the area. The first sight of the dock is very exciting, and against the background of the restored colonnaded Ivory House, the yachts swaying at anchor in the sunshine gave it almost a Mediterranean air.

Thanks to the thousands of foreign visitors who have

been coming into the World Trade Centre and the adjoining Tower Hotel in the past year, St Katharine's is becoming famous abroad.

The most impressive way to arrive is by water, and lacking a yacht, there is the choice of river steamer, hovercraft or the hydrofoil, new this year. Most tourists taking river trips, which has helped to offset the general traffic decline, and the 16 member companies of the Thames Passenger Federation run a variety of services to and from Tower Pier.

The hovercraft, now in service for more than a year, has been taking many tourists to the Tower and commuters and tourists between there and Greenwich. Captain Anthony Hands, joint managing director of the operating firm, tells me: "This summer our traffic was 90 per cent tourist, 10 per cent commuter. Next year we hope to add two new craft to bring our fleet to five."

The biggest problem is the filthy state of the Thames water, thick with ropes and driftwood which may damage the craft. All users deplore the congested facilities for passengers using Tower Pier in summer. Mr Herbert Snowball, who has brought to the Thames the hydrofoil Raketa, the first Russian-built ship on the British register, supports these views. Since June it has become yet another attraction at St Katharine's Dock, not only for river tours but for an experimental commuter service to Gravesend and back, which he plans to continue through the winter. "The Dickens country near by with villages like Meopham and Wrotham is extremely interesting, and we hope to arrange tours to link up with our service", he says.

With another 16 hydrofoils on order, Mr Snowball's ambition is a direct service from a Belton port to St Katharine's. One shipping line already wants to support a hydrofoil link to bring international passengers from Tilbury to the Tower. "We want to see modern customs facilities at St Katharine's, and save people from the rigours of passing through customs at Tilbury", Mr Snowball says.

Mr Peter Drew, chairman of the World Trade Centre, strongly supports this. "You cannot imagine how many facilities are at Tilbury—no way to welcome visitors to our shores." Mr Brian Ridgway, general manager of the Tower Hotel, agrees and hopes that soon a new pier will be available to give passengers from the river direct access to the area. The 266-room hotel, open just over a year, has so far attracted an 80 per cent business clientele and 20 per cent tourists.

Bookings were adversely affected by building strikes, which delayed opening by months, and by the power crisis and international economic recession. "In banqueting and restaurant business we are extremely busy—in the long term I am sure the hotel, the trade centre and the whole area will enjoy great prosperity", he says.

Although it looks monolithic at first sight, the 14-storey hotel has an interesting silhouette, warm, rather Italian colours enlivening the interior, and already an enviable reputation for service. Three restaurants, the Coffee Shop, Carvery and Princes Room, make a welcome addition to the rather arid local gastronomic scene. Foreign tourists especially are impressed by the efficient 24-hour room service.

Many visitors seek a quirky place in the yacht marina where they can drink and perhaps eat. It is notably lacking at present, and the first premises to open have been shops. But the eighteenth-century skeleton warehouse saved from destruction by Taylor Woodrow is being rebuilt to house both pub and restaurant in the yacht haven. I would have liked to see a wine bar in the tastefully restored wine vaults beneath the Ivory House, and one company wishes to open one in the area (more than 20 restaurants are interested too). These premises, however, are opening as the Beefeater, a restaurant aimed at the business clientele at lunchtime and more exoteric tourists at night. They will be regaled with medieval feasts, lit by gas-fired flambeaux and serenaded by music from suppliers in every vaulted alcove. Desegreg. I am told, will be the only implement provided for eating the six-course banquet.

Some of the finest City churches are within easy reach of St Katharine's and the Rev Colin Cunell, vicar of one of the most famous, All Hallows by the Tower, is chaplain to the World Trade Centre and the dock project. He tells me they

have exciting and unusual plans for their 1,300th anniversary celebrations next spring, "with drama, music, pageantry, under royal patronage". Following transatlantic custom, visitors are welcomed at All Hallows by a team of eight hostesses—mostly family friends of the vicar.

Two museums that are not far away are the Geffrye in Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, and the Bethnal Green, an extension of the Victoria and Albert. The Geffrye's fascinating display of rooms from the seventeenth century to the Art Deco period is temporarily joined by the successful utility furniture and fashion exhibition. The Bethnal Green's collection of toys, games, china and glass includes an exhibit on the history of the former silk industry of Spitalfields. Across the water the 11,500-ton cruiser Belfast, now a naval museum, makes an irresistible trip for maritime historians and their children.

For connoisseurs of atmosphere, the whole area is extremely interesting, whether you visit Wapping High Street on a Saturday, stroll along to admire some enclaves of beautifully-restored Georgian, or savour the dark and dank alleys and deserted wharfs at night—which look just like Hitchcock film sets. The following list gives a few agreeable places to eat and drink in and near the area:

Pubs: The Tower of Ramsgate, Wapping High St. E1. Friendly, unpretentious—more locals than tourists. Across the river in Rotherhithe: the Mayflower (near the alleged departure point of the famous ship) and the Angel.

Wine Bars: those worth the extra journey: Bill Bentley's, Swedeland Court, EC2, lunchtime, weekdays only, low Wine Vaults, Bow Churchyard off Cheapside, weekdays lunch and early evenings. The City Boat, above new Moorgate tube station, weekdays only. Restaurant: Samuel Pepys, Brooks Wharf, Upper Thames St. EC4, and the Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock, are not far away.

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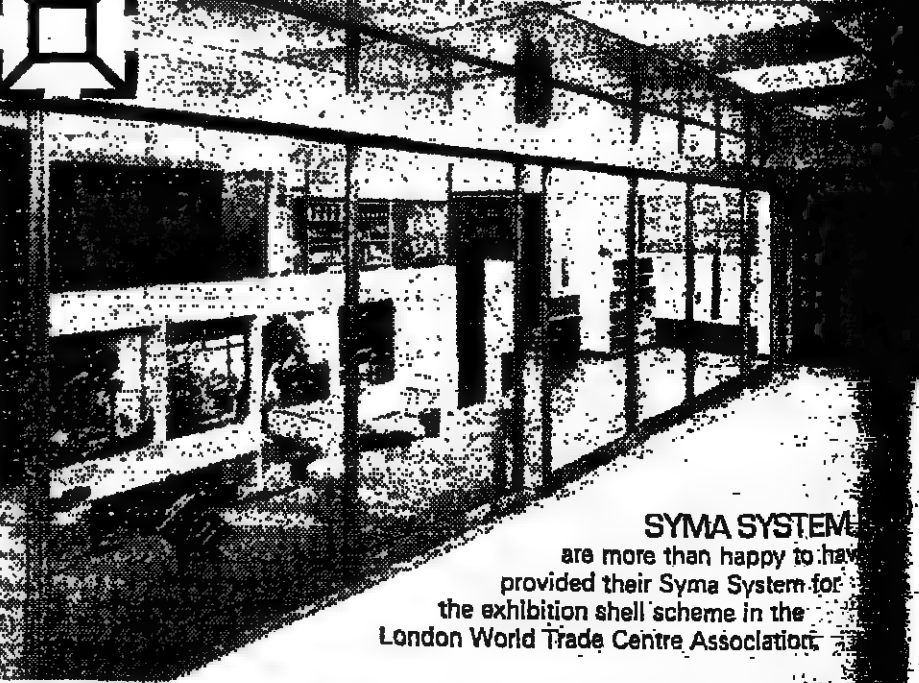
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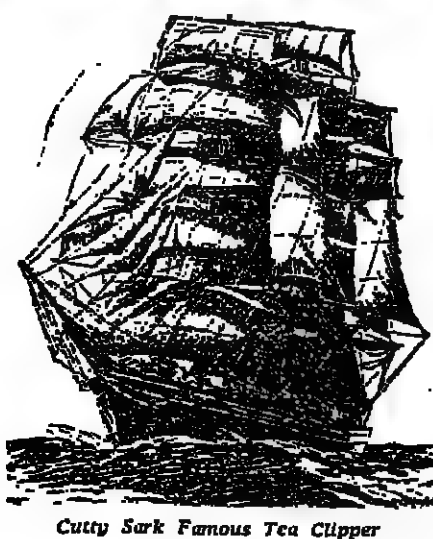
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## A promised land—with delays

by John Young  
Planning Reporter

For the least of the controversies surrounding the St Katharine's development has been the housing issue. Taylor Woodrow is uncomfortably aware that what it promised was a mixed commercial and residential scheme; what the public sees at present are office blocks and a hotel, not so much as a single house or flat. It is enough to give property developers a bad name.

As usual, it is impossible to lay the blame for the delay where it lies, but it does appear that both the Greater London Council and Tower Hamlets Councils have been dilatory. According to Taylor Woodrow, the plans submitted in 1970 included some 700 residential units to be constructed on land surrounding the East Dock, of which approximately 300 would be reserved for local authority use.

Outline planning permission was granted in 1970, but the proviso that detailed plans must be submitted by the next three years. The council's planning committee met on September 9, and a week later its chairman, Mr Norman Howard, wrote to Taylor Woodrow giving general approval to the project. But since Tower Hamlets remains the planning authority responsible for housing, he could do no more than say that the GLC's Housing Development Committee would be asked to press Tower Hamlets for an early decision.

Mr Howard's letter also suggested that discussions be held with Tower Hamlets about possibly increasing the ratio of local authority to private housing. This seems to have been the real reason

for Tower Hamlets' wariness; the details were inadequate. That was despite the fact that they had been approved by Mr Frank Layfield, QC, who was responsible for the Greater London development plan.

Then came the news that the Greater London Council, now Labour-controlled, was not entirely happy with the scheme approved by its Conservative predecessor. A deputation from County Hall visited the site, and that was followed by a seminar on August 28 at which Taylor Woodrow was able to present its case for being allowed to get on with the job.

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Mr Howard's letter also suggested that discussions be held with Tower Hamlets about possibly increasing the ratio of local authority to private housing. This seems to have been the real reason

for Tower Hamlets' wariness; they wanted more housing for their own needs.

Taylor Woodrow says it would be happy to consider altering the ratio to, possibly, 400 local authority and 300 private homes. But an official remarked testily the other day "They can't go on expecting us to build their houses at cost while no money is coming in".

Tower Hamlets say that meetings of their development committee and their special Docklands study committee will be held soon, at which the housing issue will be considered. The GLC hopes that a start can be made early next year.

In its seminar paper Taylor Woodrow observed that the housing had been completely redesigned "to provide homes around enclosed and sunlit gardens rather than the shaded and rather windy blocks of housing originally proposed". The drawings and models are unquestionably attractive; the general impression is of light, airiness and a feeling for scale that is conspicuously lacking in so much contemporary architecture.

The council tenants who eventually go to live there will undoubtedly be a fortunate minority. The pity of it is that they will have had to wait so long.



London's own yacht marina: launches leaving the St Katharine's yacht basin.

## Nautical centrepiece combines work and pleasure

"Just think how marvellous it will be for the businessman coming over from Europe," a Taylor Woodrow representative enthused. "Instead of having to take the train and the ferry or fight his way through Heathrow, he can come over in his yacht and moor it in the heart of London within walking distance of all the firms in the City. It will be a wonderful way of combining work and pleasure and, since he'll be living aboard, he'll save himself the hotel bills."

Even in affluent Germany and Holland, only a fairly small number of businessmen own yachts and can afford the time to cruise across the North Sea. When the St Katharine Yacht Haven and all the surrounding buildings are completed, it will be a notable attraction, an asset to London and an amenity for many more people than merely those who are fortunate enough to be able to park their boats there.

Marinas are often attacked, sometimes with

good cause, because they simply provide an excuse for developers to grab large chunks of foreshore for their own private profit. But the St Katharine harbour cannot be put in this category, for the very good reason that it was there already. The scheme as a whole may be open to criticism, aesthetic or otherwise, but the developers cannot be accused of using the harbour as a bait to obtain planning permission for the rest of the project.

It is the centrepiece of the scheme and, without it, St Katharine's would be just another collection of buildings. The alternative to creating a yacht harbour would have been to fill the dock in, which would have been a very silly piece of vandalism.

When completed, the harbour will provide berths for some 240 craft on either a temporary or permanent basis. Access is by lock, which can operate for two hours either side of high tide—in other words, eight hours out of 24.

Although the lock will function throughout the year, it is expected that during the winter the harbour will fulfil mainly a storage function by providing somewhere for yachtsmen to keep their boats, visiting them periodically and perhaps taking them out on short trips. During the summer, however, many of them will be away on longer cruises, thus releasing berths for short-stay visitors.

### Many berths already booked

Work on the harbour itself is already about two-thirds completed and all available berths are almost fully booked for the coming winter. Those are in the centre section and in the East Dock where a perimeter pontoon has been laid. The boats are moored alongside "fingers" projecting at right angles from the pon-

toon. Each berth provides connections for fresh water, electricity and telephones, and the sewage disposal system is claimed to be as advanced as any in the world.

The second phase, the West Dock, is due to start this month and be completed by the spring. Here the boats will also lie stern on to the quayside but their bows will be attached to moorings which, in turn, will be secured to chains on the harbour bed.

Prices are not cheap—£1 a day for every 10ft of overall length (minimum £3). Rates for longer stays will be cheaper; a six-month winter berth for a 30-footer will cost £180, six months in summer for a 50-footer will cost £310.

Facilities for visitors will include a clubhouse, showers, shops, including a chandlery, yacht "valeting", car parking and message and mail services. They will also be next door to a large hotel and numerous restaurants.

The Cruising Association, with its splendid nautical library, has rented space in Ivory House. The London Seamanship School is already operating in temporary premises and will later be provided with permanent accommodation. It is also hoped that the local sports council will take an active interest.

Taylor Woodrow plans to build up its collection of historic vessels, which include the old Nore Lightship, the Challenge, the last of the Thames steam tugs, and a sailing barge. Next summer the harbour will also be the assembly point for the entries in the Clipper race sponsored by the *Financial Times*.

Last, but not least, thanks to an innovation called the "sea-sweep", the water is claimed to be exceptionally clean. Inevitably it looks the same old murky Thames brown but an official proudly claimed "we have 57 different varieties of fish".

J.Y.



Interior of one of the eight luxury service flats in the Ivory warehouse.

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In particular, Taylor Woodrow's Mechanical and Electrical Division had immense problems to overcome. They installed over 4,500 metres of main cabling; more than 800 fan coil units to serve the bedroom levels; and a total electrical capacity of three megawatts.

At the same time, Europe House, the former Port of London Authority building, was converted into the headquarters of World Trade Centre Services Ltd., the first phase and nucleus of the exciting World Trade Centre London project. The historic Ivory Warehouse, for many years the centre of European ivory trade, was restored and converted into luxury apartments, a restaurant, and the headquarters of the Cruising Association.

The whole project is a tribute to co-operation between Clients, Consultants, and the Taylor Woodrow development and construction teams.

Many more projects of this type are under contemplation in boardrooms—it's at this stage when Taylor Woodrow should be called in.

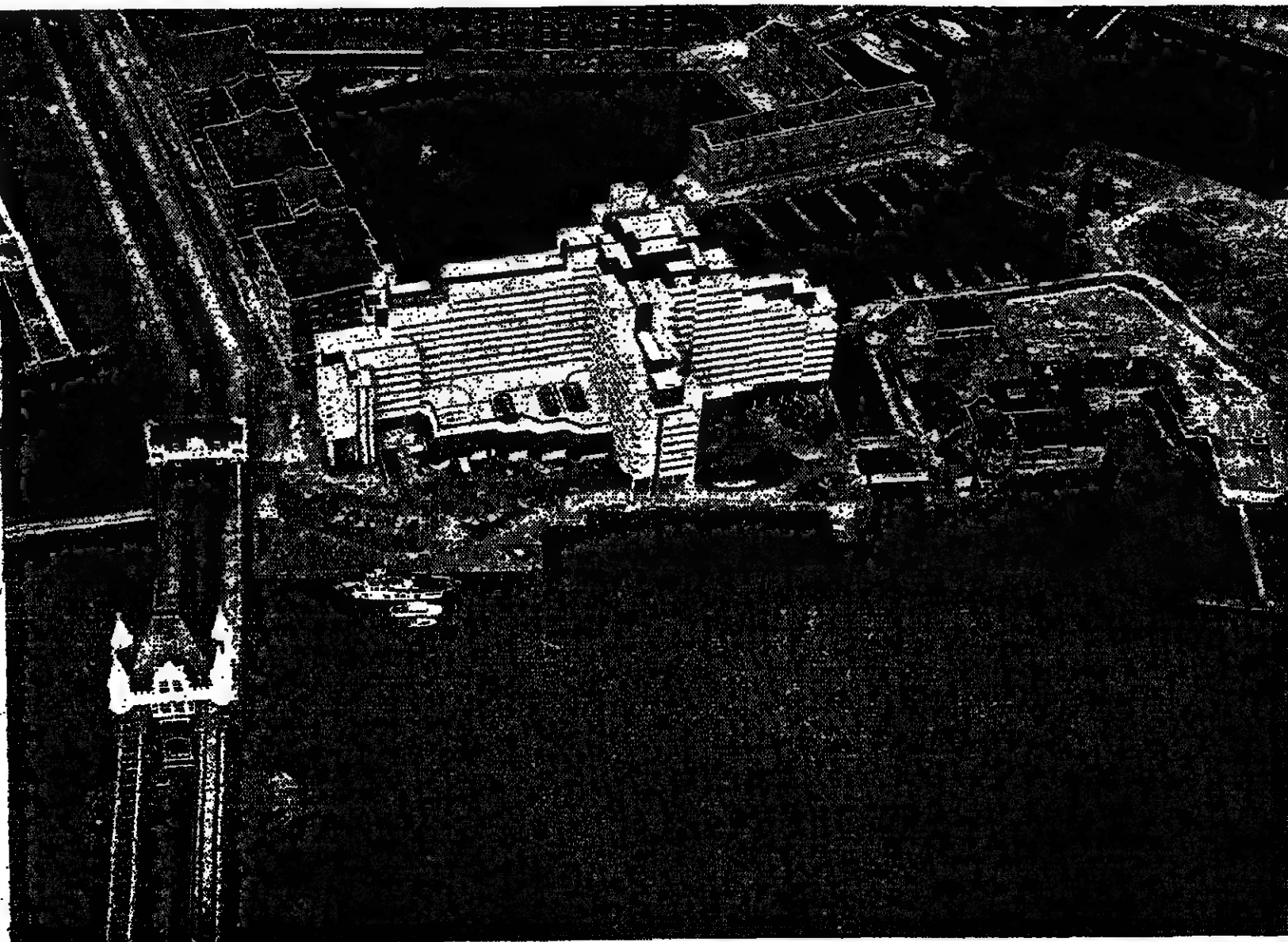
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View of the World Trade Centre complex being developed by Taylor Woodrow Property Co. Ltd., at St Katharine-by-the-Tower.



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Note: As a direct effect of prevailing economic conditions, prices realised at recent London auctions have been considerably below current European levels. It is clear that under normal demand conditions a market so favourable to buyers cannot continue to exist. This sale therefore provides an excellent opportunity to acquire rare and beautiful Oriental rugs at extremely favourable prices. This superb collection of old and antique rugs and carpets includes many items only rarely available today and concentrates particularly on those rugs which are considered by experts to be of the highest aesthetic and investment value. Among the most important entries are an exquisite old Kashan carpet in an unusually large size; a beautiful antique silk Brussa detailing a perfectly conceived Tree of Life design; a magnificent group of antique Caucasian rugs; an extremely rare and fine antique silk Heriz rug on a salmon ground; a unique antique Royal Khorassan Audience carpet of exceptional quality; a large collection of beautiful Nomadic rugs from Persia and South Russia; and many more very fine items from the most renowned origins. Illustrated catalogues are available, price 75p. Please telephone 01-493 7740 as soon as possible.

#### AUCTION SATURDAY

19th OCTOBER, 1974 at 12.30 a.m.

ON VIEW FROM 9.30 A.M.

In the Ballroom, HYDE PARK HOTEL

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.1

RIPPOSON BOSWELL & COMPANY

2 South Audley Street, London, W.1

Telephone: 01-493 7740.

Cables: RIPPOSCO LONDON W.1.

#### COUNTRY PROPERTIES

##### SKETLAND

"Bonavista", Church Road, Lerwick

This substantial dwelling house is situated on the main road adjacent to the commercial centre of Lerwick with clear views of the Harbour. It comprises, large modernised kitchen, 2 box/bed rooms, 3 public rooms, W.C. with H. & C., 6 bedrooms & 3 W.C.'s, bathroom, bedroom, little storage space. Full oil-fired central heating. Includes most furniture, carpets etc. Substantial garden ground with benefit of outline planning permission for erection of 20 bedroom private hotel.

Freehold, R.V. 270. Offers over £50,000.

Further particulars and offers to visit.

TAT & PETERSON, Solicitors, Lerwick.

Phone Lerwick 2010.

#### ESTATE AGENTS

IN ESSEX, SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK

You can't afford to miss this chance of advertising your properties in The Times property spotlight.

Feature entitled "Spotlight on East Anglia and Essex" on October 17th.

If you have properties in this area and want to ensure you reach the right market place an advert to sell them, phone 01-493 9231. Times help you and let the Times help you.

11 HOURS LONDON

Small, well-built converted Chapel in rural setting, 8 minutes from Salisbury, with 1.5 acres land, together with London road access in 5th Kenilworth, £22,000 sought for freehold Chapel and rent controlled flat.

Tel: 01-352 4567

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

Property for sale on Friday, October 19th, 1974, for all those people longing to get out of London. This is a superb opportunity to acquire a superb property in the heart of the country. The property is situated in a beautiful area and is a superb investment opportunity. It is a superb property in the heart of the country. It is a superb investment opportunity. It is a superb property in the heart of the country. It is a superb investment opportunity.

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